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TOPICS OF THE DAY

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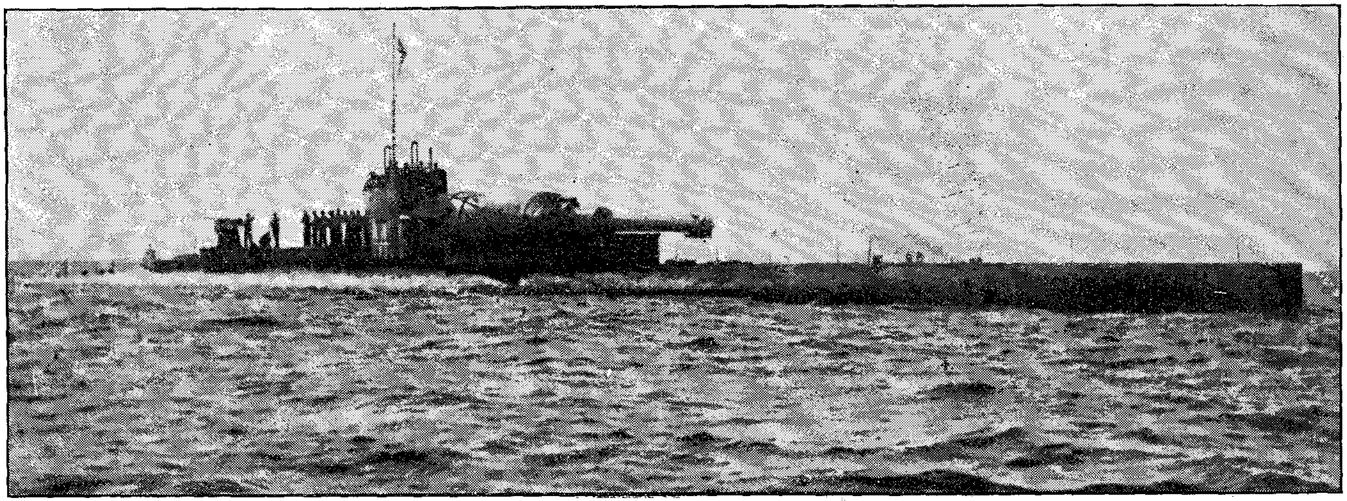


International Newsreel photograph

THE GIANT UNDERSEA MONITOR WHOSE SINKING MAY MEAN THE DOOM OF THE SUBMARINE AMONG THE NATIONS

During maneuvers off the Devon coast on November 12 this British submersible, the *M-1*, dived and never came up. She carried with her to her grave, in more than 200 feet of water, her crew of sixty-nine officers and men. She was one of three British submarines of the same monitor type built during the World War, each carrying a twelve-inch gun like those mounted by dreadnoughts.

SHOULD THE SUBMARINE BE OUTLAWED?

THE TORPEDOED *LUSITANIA* is the symbol, to the popular mind, of the submarine's war-time terror. And the fact that in time of peace the undersea boat is so often a death-trap for its crew makes many gravely question whether it ought not to be abandoned. The loss of the American *S-51* off the New England coast in September, and of the British *M-1* in the English Channel seven weeks later, are only the latest of a series of post-war submarine disasters that have afflicted the navies of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan. The tragic and mysterious sinking of the giant submersible monitor *M-1*, with its entire crew of sixty-nine officers and men, has aroused vigorous popular agitation in England for the complete abolition of the submarine.

In America the prevailing sentiment toward such a proposal seems to be one of sympathy tempered with doubt as to its feasibility. In Japan the Minister of the Navy calls it "good in principle," but fears that it is not practicable. In France, where the submarine is regarded as a very necessary weapon of defense, the idea finds scant favor. But everywhere, even in England itself, it is recognized that Great Britain, an island nation, whose very existence depends upon keeping open the ocean lanes of her commerce, stands to gain more strategically by the abolition of the commerce-destroying submarine than does any other Power.

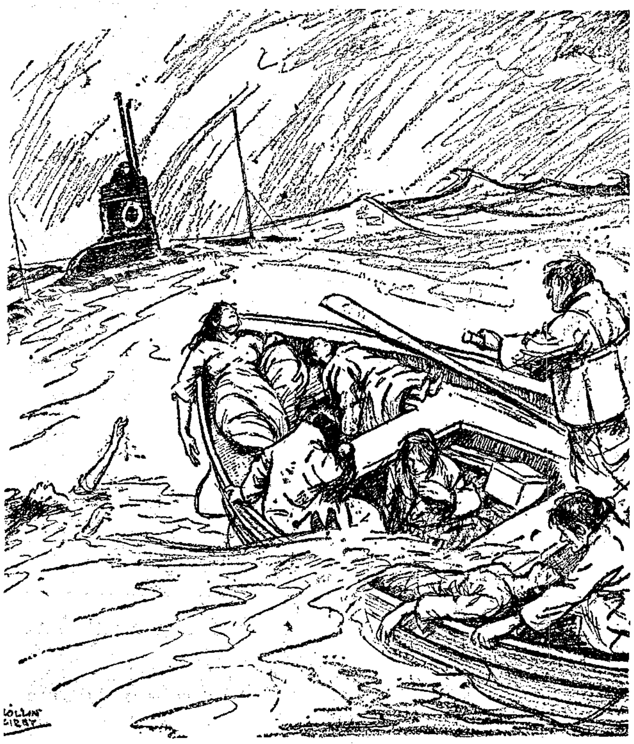
While England was still shaken by the news of the *M-1* tragedy, Lady Astor, American-born member of the British Parliament, told an audience of women in Plymouth that she was ready to "go around the world and try to rouse the women" to work for the abolition of the submarine. Interviewed after her speech she said: "I would go around the world five times over if I thought I could do anything to persuade the nations of the world to abandon submarines and poison gas." On the same day Percy G. MacKinnon, chairman of Lloyd's, issued a public statement calling for the abolition of submarines, which he declared is now possible because of the security afforded by the Locarno compact. The proposal was indorsed in statements to the press by Lord Robert Cecil, foremost British proponent of the League of Nations; Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, who is a member of Parliament; Admiral Ker, and Lord Parmoor, formerly a British delegate to the League, who said: "If the growth of the spirit of good-will is to be a sequel to Locarno, now is the time when the abolition of such a deadly instrument of destruction should be considered." To quote the chairman of Lloyd's at some length:

> "The cables which reach Lloyd's every hour of the day and night remind us that the unescapable sea perils are formidable enough, but here we have an ingenious contrivance by which nations seek mutual destruction in the time of war, but which deals out death in the time of peace.
>
> "All the great maritime nations have suffered heart-breaking losses by this deadly machine, which treacherously destroys those in charge, and it is feared inflicts slow torture as well as death. At this epoch, when the Locarno pact seems to offer a chance of European security, would it not be opportune to revive the proposal made at the Washington Conference for the abolition of this deadly instrument of destruction? It is unusual for business men to obtrude advice in matters of high policy, but it is felt that this is an occasion when an institution whose work for centuries has related to the sea, and which has frequently raised funds to mitigate disaster, might now make its voice heard in an

appeal to stop the use of a war-machine which brings about war disasters in peace.

"We were successful in limiting the building of battle-ships at Washington, and there seems no reason why we should not be equally successful—given the good-will of all nations—concerning submarines."

Prime Minister Baldwin, in reply to questions by several members in the House of Commons, stated that the views of the British Government in regard to the abolition of submarines "were clearly defined at the Washington Conference, and nothing has occurred since to alter them." In December, 1921, at Washington, the British position was stated as follows:



"THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS"

—Kirby in the New York *World.*

(Reprinted from THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 10, 1917)

"The British Empire delegation desires formally to place on record this opinion: that the use of submarines . . . leads inevitably to acts which are inconsistent with the laws of war and the dictates of humanity, and the delegation desires that united action should be taken by all nations to forbid their maintenance, construction or employment."

The London *Sketch* says that the Government has decided to make a big cut in its submarine building program "because, owing to the development of detection appliances, submarines are not likely to be of great use in future warfare." And in a London dispatch to the Chicago *Daily News* we read:

"Inquiries at the Admiralty reveal that the British policy which advocated complete abolition of submarines by all nations at the Washington Conference now has been definitely reaffirmed.

"The Admiralty intimates the hope that some international action to this end is practicable at the present time despite the failure of the British argument at Washington.

"The Admiralty points out that any international agreement outlawing submarines presented almost insuperable difficulties on account of the avowed opposition of France, and possible opposition of the United States, but it is understood that if any nation starts the ball rolling the British will go the limit reiterating the principles announced by Lord Balfour at Washington."

Other London dispatches inform us that public opinion is putting increasing pressure upon Prime Minister Baldwin to initiate an international conference to consider the abolition of the submarine as a war weapon. Another suggestion heard in England, we are told, is that such a conference should be called by President Coolidge to continue the work on naval disarmament begun in 1921. That British opinion is not ignorant of the obstacles that lie in the path of her program is indicated by the following London dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"It is believed here to some extent that submarines must always be more popular in countries having weaker navies than they are in Britain. Other countries regard submarines as an important part of their defense against British naval predominance. They hinder the blockades she wishes to institute, and imperil her overseas supplies."

The arguments in the appeal of Chairman MacKinnon of Lloyd's strike the London *Evening Standard* as showing "the amazing incapacity of Englishmen to see themselves or their motives as all the rest of the world sees them." And it adds:

"Of course the demolition of the submarine would be as tremendous a benefit to a self-supporting Island Power as the abolition of the right of naval blockade would be to a Continental Power. But does any one imagine that we would be moved by an appeal from Germany to give up that right—because of the sufferings of children? Never will the Continental Powers veto the only weapon with which they can hope to strike us at home, because accidents happen in its use."

In the London *Daily Herald,* a Labor paper, we read:

"If the proposal to abolish the submarine is prest in Parliament, we may get another disarmament conference. Then Britain will have to be prepared to give up also the blockade and reduce her cruiser strength. Should we refuse to do this, Germany and France will say, 'Hypocrites as usual! You want to get rid of submarines because they are our only effective weapon against you. They are the only obstacles to your complete command of the seas. We see through your device. No, thank you.'

"Submarine warfare is no more dreadful or horrifying than other modes of fighting. It is even more humane than most, for it brings death quickly, which is infinitely less painful either to act or contemplate than death by slow starvation due to a blockade."

In America, we learn from a Consolidated Press dispatch by David Lawrence, "naval opinion does not favor any movement to abolish the use of this weapon of warfare, and President Coolidge is thoroughly in sympathy with the Navy view-point." But "this is not saying," explains Mr. Lawrence, "that the American Government would stand out for the use of the submarine if all other civilized nations should agree to discard the weapon." And in a Washington dispatch to the New York *World* we read:

"President Coolidge is willing to be convinced that the American policy regarding submarines should be revised, but at present he stands on the Washington Arms Conference proposal for limitation, but not abolition.

"Hope that the building of submarines might be restricted has been responsible in no small way for the President's desire to call another arms conference. His plan, it is generally understood, has been to resubmit something similar to the Hughes proposal for applying the 5—5—3 ratio to undersea craft and other naval units."

In Congress, it seems, the British outcry against the submarine finds echoes in influential quarters. Thus Senators Borah of Idaho and Swanson of Virginia, ranking Republican and Democratic members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, have indorsed the war on submarines, as has Representative Fred A. Britten, ranking Republican on the House Naval Affairs Committee. Says Senator Borah:

"I am in hearty sympathy with the suggestion of those who seemed disposed to start this world-wide campaign. I would like to help the cause.

"But, of course, the campaign must have a wider scope than that. So long as war is recognized as a legitimate method of

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settling international controversies, some kind of cruel and brutal weapon will have to be used and, when the war is on, its most destructive weapon will be the first chosen.

"Let us make the attack, therefore, upon the institution of war itself as an institution, and outlaw it by a common agreement among the nations of the earth. Let there be an agreement among the civilized nations that war is itself a crime."

"I am in favor of the abolition of the submarine, if the nations of the world can be brought into agreement on the subject," says Senator Swanson. And Mr. Britten is quoted as saying:

"The most important element in the limitation or abolition of submarine construction, from the American view-point, is whether submarines are more valuable to our national defense than they are to other nations, and I have considerable doubt as to the fighting value of submarines with a potential enemy territory from 2,500 to 6,000 miles away.

"The United States has eighty-three, England forty-eight, and Japan thirty-nine submarines in active commission to-day, a total of 170, not one of which could cross the Pacific Ocean in peace time, and not ten of which could successfully cross the Atlantic and at the end of the trip be prepared for military service.

"When one considers the tremendous cost of construction and maintenance of submarines and then weighs in the balance the uncertain value of those outlaws of war, he wonders why the nations have not long since agreed to abolish them.

"In the last twenty years (the life of an average ship of war) we have spent on submarine construction $171,514,245, with an additional $4,000,000 for the establishment of bases.

"Last year we spent $5,500,000 on submarine construction, and this year we are spending something over $8,000,000 in the same direction.

"Our latest fleet submarines cost $5,000,000 each, while the smaller type cost $2,250,000.

"The annual payroll of officers and men attached to submarines and submarine bases is more than $4,000,000 a year.

"Five of our submarines have been lost by accident, and carried to their destruction twelve officers and eighty-six men, while the loss of torpedoes from submarine target practise in the year 1923 alone cost the national Treasury $400,000.

"The cost of one fleet submarine would pay for 150 observation and fighting airplanes."

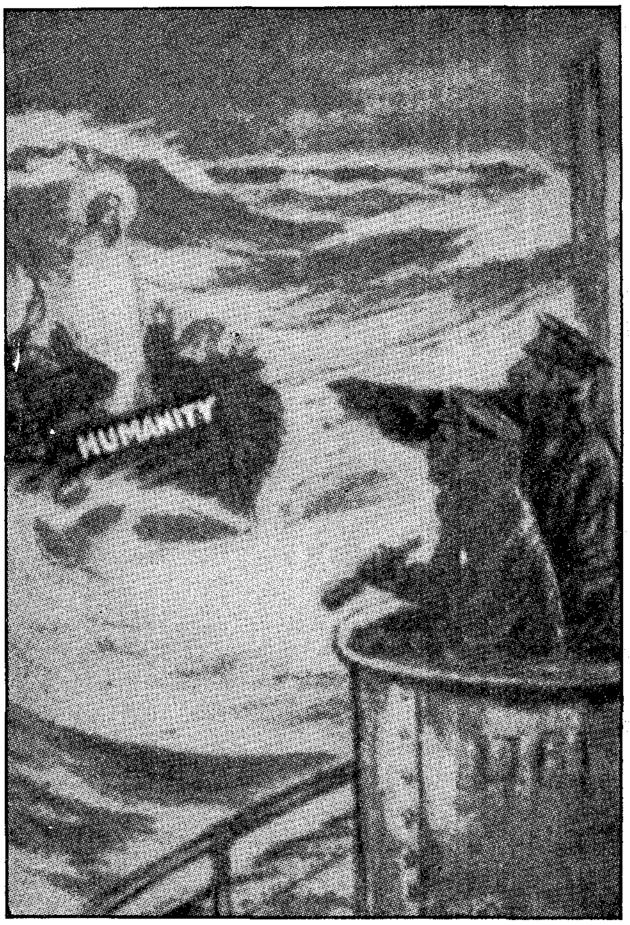
Turning to the American press, we find few expressions of affection for the submarine. But while denouncing it as "an inhuman monster of the deep," the Buffalo *Evening Post* admits that "it is a good deal easier to condemn the submarine than to abolish it." Nevertheless "it has got to go," insists the New York *Sun*, which characterizes it as a "sea viper" and an "assassin," and declares that "England in her stand for the total elimination of the submarine from the waters of the world is right, splendidly right." "The United States should stand shoulder to shoulder with Great Britain in this new move for armament reduction," urges the Brooklyn *Eagle*. "Put to a popular vote, the submarine undoubtedly would have to go," thinks the Manchester *Union*, which adds: "Like poison gas, it has scant favor with the civilian public anywhere." The submarine "came out of the war with no reputation except that of a commerce destroyer," remarks the Philadelphia *Record;* and we are reminded that, unlike the airplane, it has developed no peace-time usefulness whatever. "In a measure almost unique, the submarine is an instrument of war, and nothing else," says the Springfield *Republican*. Then let us get rid of it by abolishing war itself, say many papers, echoing Senator Borah's plea. Thus in the Boston *Globe* we read:

"Outlawing this or that instrument of war-making has its appeal to the imagination. No doubt if the outlawing were genuine and were carried out honestly, it might mean the elimination of some of the horrors of that particular brand of insanity which war most certainly is. But something more is needed to achieve even that end than campaigns. It will be recalled, for instance, that steps were taken this past summer at Geneva to outlaw poison gas from war. Yet every single one of the signatories of the agreement is busy to-day experimenting to find more hideous and efficient poison gas for use in warfare.

"The trouble here is plain. Gas, submarines, flame-throwers, and atrocity stories are not causes. They are results. The cause is the thing to probe out and destroy; not the result. And the cause, here, is war itself."

"The case against the submarine has long been complete," declares the New York *World*, which goes on to say:

"The one argument made for their retention is that the submarine is a defensive weapon valuable to nations which, like France and Italy, can not build capital ships to protect their coasts. That argument France used at the Washington Conference to block Mr. Hughes's proposal of drastic action against the submarine. Yet it is an argument that fails to hold water. The World War showed that the submarine makes a poor defensive weapon.



HUMANITY TORPEDOED

GERMAN COMMANDER: "Seems to be a neutral—Send him down."

—*Land and Water* (London).

(Reprinted from THE LITERARY DIGEST of May 12, 1917)

"France's opposition to Mr. Hughes's plan in 1921 was motivated by expediency rather than principle. Considering France's new safety in Europe and her recent relations with Britain, there is hope that a second attempt might succeed."

But in a later editorial *The World* points out that "if the British are in earnest about the abolition of the submarine, they will have to prepare to surrender their power to blockade the Continental Powers." Bringing the United States into the discussion, it continues:

"The United States is in no position to dispute the view of the Continental Powers. The United States is much less at the mercy of British sea-power than they are. It is economically much more self-sufficient. Yet we insisted upon and obtained naval equality with Great Britain. We can not now turn around and deny to France and Italy a sense of security that is comparable to ours.

"If the submarine is to be abolished, Britain and America will have to offer the Continental Powers an equivalent security against blockade. If they surrender the submarine, a weapon which can be used to blockade Britain, then Britain will have to surrender weapons which can blockade Europe."

P. & A. photograph

"THE AGREEMENT REACHED WILL STRENGTHEN THE BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP"

Between Italy and the United States, cabled Italy's Premier at the conclusion of the agreement to fund the Italian war debt to this country. The Italian Debt Commission, which began negotiations with our own early this month, is shown above. From left to right they are: Dino Grandi, Under-Secretary of State; Alberto Pirelli; Count Giuseppe Volpi, Finance Minister and Chairman; Count Lelio Bonin Longare, formerly Italian Ambassador to France, and Mario Alberti.

ITALY TO PAY WHAT SHE CAN

IF THERE ARE ANY EUROPEANS LEFT who would like to paint Uncle Sam in the rôle of Shylock, remarks the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph*, they will be disappointed at the news of the agreement concluded at Washington on November 14 for the payment of Italy's war debt to the United States. "Short of throwing off all interest or canceling the principal as well, the agreement gives Italy about all that a debtor willing to pay would expect to receive from a considerate creditor," agrees the Chicago *Tribune*, while the Baltimore *Sun* hails the debt-funding agreement as "another milestone along the road to international economic stability."

Under the terms agreed to by the two debt-funding commissions, which their respective Governments must ratify before they become effective, Italy is to pay a total of $2,407,000,000 over a period of sixty-two years in liquidation of an original indebtedness of approximately $1,648,000,000. A virtual moratorium is granted for the first five years, during which Italy will pay $5,000,000 a year. From the fifth to the fifty-fifth year, the interest rate rises from one-eighth of one per cent. to 1 per cent., and the annual payments from $14,000,000 to $67,000,000. From the fifty-fifth to the sixty-second year, inclusive, the interest rate will be 2 per cent., and the total payments from $73,000,000 to $80,000,000. The settlement agreed upon was that proposed by the American debt commission, of which Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is chairman, and represented the unanimous view of the commission after eleven days of negotiations with Count Volpi and the Italian group, and a thorough examination of Italy's capacity to pay. Both President Coolidge, who signed the agreement, and Premier Mussolini of Italy, have announced that they are entirely satisfied with the settlement.

Three questions now arise: Will Congress ratify this agreement? What will be the feelings of other nations with whom we have been much less lenient? What will be the effect upon the settlement of the French war debt? Washington observers agree that Congress will ratify the Italian, Belgian, and other debt agreements signed since the last session, on the theory that half a loaf is better than no bread. London correspondents of New York newspapers assure us that Great Britain will offer no objection to the low interest rate accorded Italy, our third largest debtor, because the easier our terms, the more promising are Great Britain's chances of receiving a part of the money due her from Italy. As for the French attitude, Edwin L. James, Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, says the success of Italy in obtaining more favorable terms will no doubt tempt the French Government to make new offers soon. In a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, we learn that—

> "Debt agreements have now been entered upon with the following: Great Britain, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Finland, Latvia, Esthonia, Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium and Italy. The first five have been approved by Congress; the others will be placed before Congress at the next session. A delegation from Roumania is now in Washington, and it is expected to reach an agreement with that country during the coming week. Then there will be left France, Greece, Jugo-Slavia, Armenia; Russia, from which nothing is expected, at least for many years, and Liberia and Nicaragua, which owe but small sums."

According to the Baltimore *Sun's* Washington correspondent:

> "The Italian debt, which was carried on the books of the Treasury as totaling $2,138,000,000, consisting of $1,648,000,000 of principal and $490,000,000 of unpaid interest accrued at 5 per cent., was transformed into an obligation totaling $2,407,000,000 in this fashion: Accrued interest was figured at 4¼ per cent. to December 15, 1922, the date of the British settlement, and the rate used for the similar purpose in that arrangement, and then was figured at 3 per cent. to June 15, 1925, as was the case in the Belgian post-armistice settlement. This figured out at about $394,000,000, and, added to the original principal of $1,648,000,000, gave a total of $2,042,000,000."

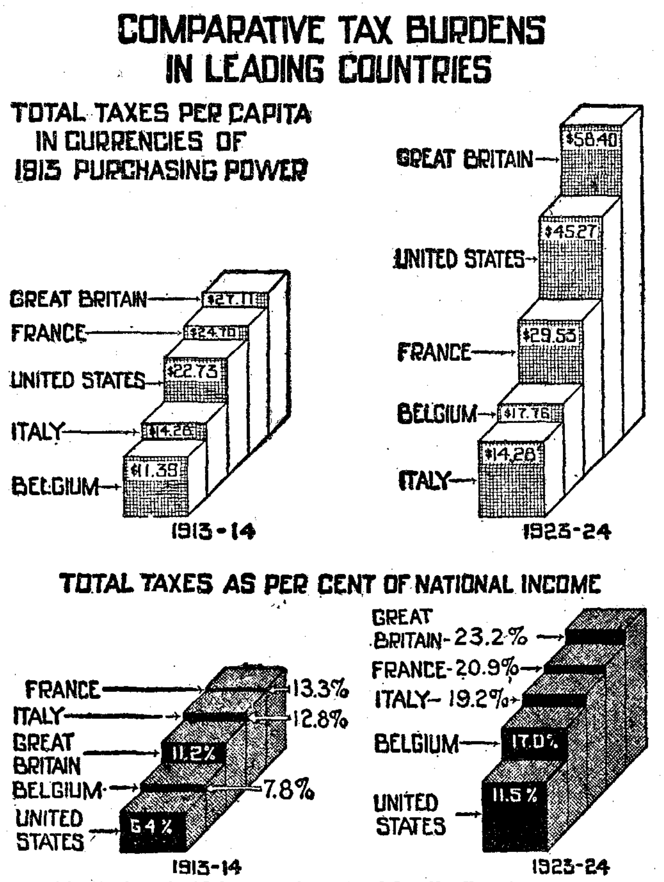
"The American people will lose heavily on the debt settlement with Italy, but it is a wise settlement for all that," declares the Springfield *Republican*, and this conclusion is also reached by the large majority of representative American newspapers. Three well-known Washington correspondents—David Lawrence, of the Consolidated Press Association; Clinton W. Gilbert, of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger;* and W. W. Jermane, of the Seattle *Times*, agree that there was no alternative but to grant Italy what amounts to a 75 per cent. cancellation of the principal and interest charges combined over a period of 62 years. According to Mr. Lawrence:

> "Pressure from New York bankers who want to lend about $160,000,000 to Italy influenced the settlement. . . . They argued that if money could be advanced to Italy, she could be put on her feet so that the American Government could get something on the debt. Otherwise they predicted chaos and

non-payment. Incidentally, they didn't want to see the Italian Government loaded up with such heavy annual payments to the American Government as to make it difficult, if not impossible, for Italy to pay interest on private loans."

The great advantage to Italy in having the debt funded, notes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, is in the stabilizing of her currency. "French finance has collapsed, we are told by the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "because debt settlement failed. Italian finances will improve because it succeeded." There are many who believe the Italian Debt Commission succeeded only too well. Mr. Jermane, for example, in his Washington correspondence to the Seattle *Times*, says:

> "What we had expected to do in all these debt settlements was to cover the principal, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent.—the rate of the Liberty Bonds that made the war loans possible. In the case of Italy, the rate is less than one per cent., taking the whole period over which payments have been extended.
>
> "Under the terms of the settlement just made, Italy will pay us 24½ per cent. of what her payments would be at the regular interest rate. Belgium is to pay us 45 per cent., and Great Britain 76 per cent. The bargain with Italy, however, is a much harder one, from her standpoint, than those made with Belgium and Great Britain, and the one we offered France. The maximum sum Italy can expect from German reparations is $40,000,000 a year, as compared with $350,000,000 to be paid France. France has a favorable trade balance; Italy's is unfavorable. France is amply supplied with coal and iron; she is able to grow her entire food supply. Italy has no coal or iron, and must import much of her food supply. Italy has no natural resources save water-power, and that is only slightly developed. France, with a smaller population than Italy, has as much potential water-power. France has large foreign investments; Italy has none. Every dollar Italy pays on our debt must be borrowed, either specifically for debt payments, or to sustain the lira in the face of cash transfers to us. Financiers predict that, for ten years at least, everything Italy pays under the agreement of last Thursday will be supplied by American loans."



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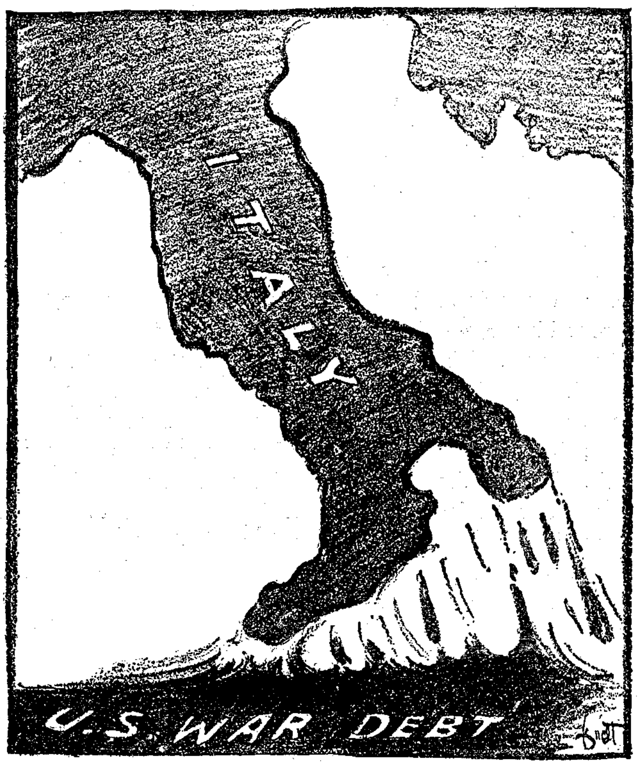
A COMPARISON WITH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Says an article in the New York *Times*, "reveals the fact that Americans pay over three times as much in taxes per year as the Italians, over twice as much as the Belgians, and half again as much as the French."



OUT OF THE MUD

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

For these and other reasons, such papers as the Washington *Star*, Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, New York *Herald Tribune*, Providence *Journal*, Minneapolis *Tribune*, New York *World*, and Washington *Post* hail the debt-funding agreement with Italy as a fair and just settlement that will help to promote the prosperity of our debtors, and hence the prosperity of the world, including ourselves. This, it might be added, is the opinion of scores of other dailies, including *The American Banker* (New York), Manchester *Union*, Chicago *Daily News*, Philadelphia *Record*, Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, Troy *Record*, New York *Sun*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Boston *Globe*, and Springfield *Republican*.

On the other hand, the St. Louis *Star*, for example, objects to the agreement because it places too large a burden upon the American taxpayer, who will have to make up the difference between one-eighth of 1 per cent. interest and the rates paid on Liberty Bonds; because the Administration had the Italian vote in mind in making the settlement, together with the effect upon the 1926 elections, and finally, because of Wall Street's desire to fund the debt so that bankers might loan Italy $160,000,000 at rates as high as 7 per cent. These points are also raised in editorials in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, Pittsburgh *Sun*, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, New Haven *Register*, Atlanta *Constitution*, and Hartford *Times*. All of these papers admit, however, that "we can not get blood out of a turnip," and that, while the settlement is disappointing, it is the best that can be done, and ought to be ratified by Congress. The Milwaukee *Journal*, however, is more exacting when it says:

> "What has come over these shrewd Yankees at Washington? There was no hurry about arriving at agreements for the settlement of these debts. If we are to accept a fraction of their value, we might as well have let them alone until the world had better readjusted itself. But the settlements are hurried along, with the result that the American taxpayer takes on his own shoulders a larger part of the cost of the war.
>
> "Thinking people will ask why we exact the full debt from one, are rigorous with another, and then turn around and deal liberally with a third nation. The answer appears to be that we want to fund the debts to the Government so that private loans can be made, and the Administration believes that, because of political considerations, it can get the sanction of Congress for these discriminatory bargains."

THE PLEA FOR EASY TERMS FOR FRANCE

THE OPENING GUN of a campaign to bring about a definite and "reasonable" settlement of the French war debt is discerned by more than one Washington newspaper correspondent in the recent letter of Charles Piez, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, to Senator Borah, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Piez, who was general manager of the Government's Emergency Fleet Corporation during the war, addressing Mr. Borah as "the outstanding figure in the Senate," counsels moderation and leniency in dealing with our debtors abroad, on the theory that sound business policy requires us to take into account their ability to pay. Mr. Borah, in reply, maintains that France could discharge her obligations to this country if she would adopt a sound financial policy and stop spending money to carry on war; that there are no people in Europe so prosperous as the French. Briefly, the Senator from Idaho does not feel that he has a right to "unload this foreign debt" upon the American people unless they authorize him to do so.

Closely following the Borah reply comes a speech by Rufus C. Dawes, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, who played an important part in the drafting of the Dawes plan, together with his brother, now Vice-President, and Owen D. Young. Mr. Dawes believes that the attitude of the United States should be no different from that of a practical banker toward his hard-prest borrowers. "That would be good business," thinks the New York *World*, "but just now it seems to be poor politics." Mr. Borah, on the other hand, declares that politics has nothing to do with the matter. Says the Senator in his letter to Mr. Piez:

> "The money which we loaned France was secured from American taxpayers under the most specific pledge that the American taxpayers would be made secure; that these loans would be repaid with reasonable interest. I do not feel . . . that I have any right to unload this foreign debt upon the people of this country unless they authorize me, as their agent, to do so.
>
> "France has, since the war, maintained an active army of from 700,000 to 1,000,000 men, with a reserve army of 4,500,000 men. France has built more airplanes than Great Britain, the United States and Japan combined. She has now some 200,000 men fighting the Riffs. She has loaned large sums of money to other countries for the purpose of maintaining military establishments.
>
> "There are no people, as a people, in Europe so prosperous as the French people. Her agricultural production last year was equal to that of 1913; her wine production was 600,000,000,000 gallons—larger than that of 1913; her coal production was 110 per cent. of 1913 production; her iron was 130 per cent.; her silk goods 117 per cent.; metals trades 115 per cent.; cotton goods 106 per cent. She has no unemployed, and the balance of trade is heavily in her favor.
>
> "I do not feel under these circumstances it is any part of my duty to put the load of the present imperialistic wars and France's military establishment upon the taxpayers of the United States.
>
> "I have never seen a suggestion from any source that private bankers should cancel their loans, or any part of them. I have heard of no letters to them showing that they . . . and their clients would be benefited by surrendering their claims in whole or in part. The only people who are asked to make tremendous sacrifices in order to bring about proper economic adjustment is the American taxpayer."

"In the final analysis it always comes down to that—whether Congress shall lift the burden from the taxpayers of France and impose it upon the taxpayers of the United States," agrees the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, which thinks Senator Borah "is entirely right." Already, we are reminded by the Philadelphia *Record*, "our Government is paying more interest to its bondholders than European debtor nations are paying to us." And the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* says "it is true, as Senator Borah declares, that France might cut down on her own military expenditures and might desist from lending money to the smaller nations of Europe. She might also modify her internal financial arrangements so as to increase her ability to pay."

The great majority of newspapers, however, take the side of Messrs. Piez and Dawes. "The terms of our foreign debt liquidation are a fair subject for debate and discussion, and the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee is an important factor," admits the Boston *Herald*, "but his power may grow to such proportions that in a controversy such as this, the real sufferer may be, not a thwarted Administration or a humiliated Chairman, but the country itself." According to Mr. Piez:

> "It makes little difference how much we calculate Europe can pay us or even ought to pay us. It is their will to pay, not our will to receive, that will dominate.
>
> "Our debtors have emerged from contemplating the delightful prospect of all-around cancellation. They are willing to pay. It is up to us as creditors squarely to face the facts and decide on a line of conduct.
>
> "France borrowed from us approximately $3,300,000,000, and offered us in settlement $6,220,000,000. We asked about $9,000,000,000. Were we fair in rejecting the French terms? Dismissing the question of fairness, did we use ordinary business sense?
>
> "It is true we are taxing ourselves heavily in order to retire our own bond issues. But in proportion to our ability to pay we are not being taxed as heavily as our foreign debtors, because in addition to their direct taxes they are staggering under a load of half-concealed indirect taxes."

"The world brought Germany to chaos because it failed to recognize the fundamental principles of debt settlement," we are reminded by the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, "and it will be easy in the present situation to drag France down as low as Germany ever was. That must be avoided." Similar sentiments are exprest by the New York *Times*, Syracuse *Herald*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, Raleigh *News and Observer*, and Memphis *Commercial Appeal*. Matthew Woll, one of the vice-presidents of the American Federation of Labor, likewise believes that "international debts must be settled in such a rational way as to promote the prosperity of both debtor and creditor nations."

According to Mr. Dawes, who is a Chicago banker, the adjustment of the French debt is the chief obstacle to restoration of world trade and industrial machinery to their normal functions. In the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* he is quoted as saying recently:

> "The man who would insist at this time that the irreducible limit of our demands upon France must be the principal of the debt and interest in full until paid, would be a rash and unsafe adviser. Such a course might involve the world in a great disaster, and as a result produce no collection after all.
>
> "Bankers know that debtors are not all able to pay in full upon a moment's notice. It is necessary to give some debtors more time, or to settle their account for less than the full amount due . . . out of regard to the interests of the bank itself. Bankers act so as to secure for themselves the largest recovery possible without injuring themselves or the community
>
> "If this policy be good as to private debts, it must be sound as to international obligations.
>
> "We must remember that France is the purchaser of our goods and of the goods of other nations, who use the proceeds from them to buy of us, and that France is an integral part of the European social and political structure. We can not discuss the settlement of the debt without taking into consideration the effect of that settlement upon the purchasing power of the consumers of our goods, and upon the whole existing structure of society and government. Such things as these are of greater moment to us than the mere collection of the debt itself.
>
> "Furthermore, there is a distinction to be made between a debt of this nature and any other debt that was created for the purpose of making a profit. We must take into consideration such matters as the expense of rebuilding the devastated areas, of assisting Poland in the defense of its borders against Russia, of maintaining the mandate in Syria, and of defending the French colonies in northern Africa.
>
> "We have seen France criticized for assuming expense in these matters, but unless we can show positively that such things as these were not really the consequences of the war, and were not assumed by France under the compulsion of its obligations made under the Treaty, then we have no right to object to the expenses of them being met before her debt to us is paid."

NO MORE "ALLIES" IN EUROPE

SINCE LOCARNO the reconstruction of Europe on a peace basis has been going on so rapidly that editors and press correspondents are noting that the "Allied Powers" will soon cease to exist as such. At any rate, with Germany's entrance into the League of Nations, that country will in effect be back in the "White Man's Club," as one newspaper puts it. While our newspaper writers see a United States of Europe emerging, a French journalist, visiting here, characterizes herself as a "citizen of Europe." The specific happenings in recent days that call forth such optimistic comment are the decision of the Allies to evacuate the Cologne zone, beginning December 1; the easing up of Allied control in the rest of the Rhineland; Germany's agreement to meet Allied demands on disarmament; the Allies' agreement to turn supervision of military control in Germany over to a League board on which Germany will be represented, and the suggestion that Germany will soon be represented on the Council of Ambassadors. No less significant, we are told in the dispatches, are such manifestations of a new feeling as the gesture of Foreign Secretary Chamberlain when he drank from a loving cup with the German Ambassador at a London banquet; the aid of German experts in the attempt to find a sunken British submarine, and the friendly renewal of football matches between British and German teams. At the same time the Foreign Minister of France says to readers of a German newspaper: "The Treaty of Locarno would be nothing if it did not mean that the German and French nations were absolutely decided to abandon their particular and narrow points of view in order to place themselves on a higher plane—that of European solidarity."

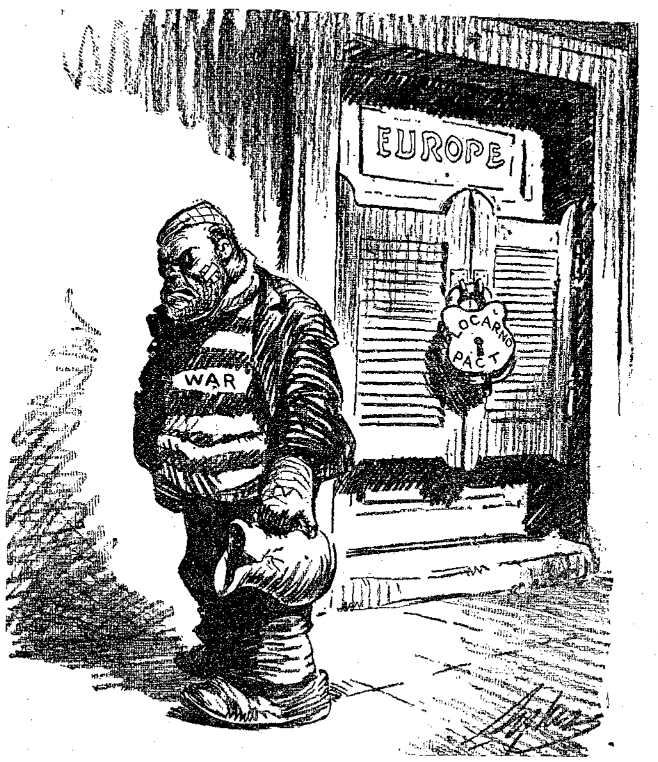
No single agreement signed at Locarno has brought these things about, observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. In this paper's opinion:

> "They result from unsigned understanding that Germany is to be put on a plane of equality with the other nations; that the Allies, as an operating firm, are to close up shop, and that the 'war after the war' is to be wiped off the books.
>
> "First comes the evacuation of the Cologne area. Here begins a movement for complete removal of foreign troops from German soil. Cologne was held beyond the period fixt in the Versailles Treaty because Germany had not complied with her disarmament obligations. The 'spirit of Locarno' made easy the settlement of this matter. Germany is to have a place on the Council of Ambassadors and a voice in the enforcement of that treaty. Thus she becomes a partner where hitherto she had been an opponent.
>
> "Something like the same thing is to happen with regard to control of Germany's armament. While the commission which has been watching over the demilitarization of Germany is not yet to be abolished, a German general is to have a place on this board.
>
> "These moves, and others in the same general direction, are designed to bring Germany back into the European family of nations. Keeping her out for a certain period undoubtedly served a useful purpose. A useful purpose is now to be served by German restoration."

The British suggestion that a German member be added to the Council of Ambassadors which has been in general charge of the execution of the Versailles Treaty, seems to the Brooklyn *Eagle* further evidence that the World War was finally brought to an end by the Peace of Locarno; "with the German Ambassador in Paris added to the conference, the term 'Allies,' created by the war, disappears and the United States of Europe begins to emerge." Says the New York *World:* "between an 'Allied' council for the enforcement of the Treaty of Versailles and a general 'European' council for the liquidation of that treaty, there is this difference: Europe in 1925 is less concerned with the fruits of victory than with the problems of a reconciliation." While this suggestion comes from Great Britain, the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* understands that the French Foreign Office is favorably inclined, "and it may be expected that if Germany carries out her disarmament promises she will be admitted to the Conference of Ambassadors the first part of the year, about the same time she joins the League of Nations and becomes a member of the Council of that body."

In the course of their statement to the German Government announcing the evacuation of Cologne on December 1, the Council of Ambassadors said:

> "In thus making the beginning of evacuation coincide with the date of signature of the accords of Locarno, the Conference of Ambassadors shows the confidence of the Governments it represents that this signature will inaugurate a new era in their relations with Germany."



BLAH! WOTTA WOILD!

—Sykes in the New York *Evening Post.*

The change in European politics thus manifested is really, so Edwin L. James cables from Paris to the New York *Times,* a change in France's policy—"which in the last analysis may be said to be that Frenchmen, having seen the impossibility of keeping a great nation like Germany disarmed if she wishes to arm, have now turned to the effort to persuade her she does not need to arm and that such a policy could not bring the expected results." The decision to leave Cologne leads the Philadelphia *Bulletin* to remark:

> "The time for coercion has gone by. The evacuation of Cologne is the first big striking fruit of Locarno. Cutting short of alien tenure of the other bridgeheads would be a natural result of its further healing effect on the wounds of war."

After December 1 the status of Germany in Europe will become a very different one, observes the New York *Journal of Commerce.* She will be able to discuss matters affecting her interests on equal terms, "instead of having to submit to dictation." The process of international readjustment, writes Joseph Shaplen, in the New York *Herald Tribune,* "appears after the Dawes plan and the Locarno pact, to be advancing toward a third and perhaps equally important milestone—colonial reorganization by reapportionment of colonial mandates by the League of Nations, and the return of one or more of her former colonies to Germany."

A LEAGUE OF NEW ENGLAND STATES

WITHIN THE NEXT TEN YEARS "New England will experience a boom which will rival or excel those in California or Florida." So prophesies the optimistic Governor of Maine in summing up the results expected to flow from the formation of a league, union, or alliance of the six New England States to meet the competition of the West and South. Worcester might well be called the Locarno of New England, in the opinion of the Boston *News Bureau*, which reminds us that the conference in that city earlier this month, "not only brought into being the common court of assembly of New England organizations, but also created a permanent body through which the will of the conference will find its ultimate expression." The "New England town meeting," as so many papers outside the section like to call it, reminds the New York *Times* that "interstate conferences are picking up." Congress hasn't the time to do everything that "is wanted by different sections of the United States," remarks the Troy *Record*, and so "the step which has been taken by our brethren in Vermont, Massachusetts, and other commonwealths, should appeal to the Middle States." Such sectional rivalry would be healthful, we are told, and besides—

> "This sectional movement is likely to be of the greatest help to the authorities at Washington. It should advance many schemes which heretofore have been submitted to the national legislators. By accomplishing something in agriculture, commerce or industry, it is bound to awaken attention to questions which are difficult to grasp when statesmen thousands of miles away are asked to consider the necessity for deeper waterways, better agricultural conditions and up-to-date facilities for transportation."

The existence of a permanent New England States commission of 72 members, 12 from each State, in connection with an annual conference, will, in the opinion of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "be of real service to the United States." But the Worcester conference initiated by the six New England Governors and representing industry, commerce and agriculture, met, the same newspaper reminds us, to answer certain specific questions:

> "Why is it that Boston—even Springfield and Bangor—eat eggs from Iowa? Why do farmers buy feed from the West instead of growing it? Why is the cost of rail transportation higher than elsewhere in the United States? Why is the cost of living higher? Why is electric power so expensive? And why is the section that claims to have started the boot and shoe and the textile industries now being shouldered out of the first field by the Middle West, and the second by the Cotton States?"

Three problems stood out, as noted in the Boston *News Bureau:* "power, the basis of our modern civilization; agriculture, the basis of our food supply; and marketing, the means by which products are converted into cash income." And so three definite recommendations were made, as the Providence *Journal's* correspondent reported on the second day of the conference:

> "Yesterday it was recommended that New England harness her power resources in a pool that might flow evenly and efficiently throughout the area, to the end that power might be put in the hands of the worker at the time and place needed.
>
> "This morning it was recommended that agriculture use cooperative marketing as the means of placing the products of the soil and herd in the market at the time and place needed, to command a fair return.
>
> "This afternoon it was recommended that commerce unite in a common understanding of what the public wants to the end that New England's products might be marketed where and when the public wants them."

Thus these representatives of the New England States plan, as one of them put it, "to put New England on the map once more"; or, in the words of a Boston journal, to "sell" New England to New Englanders. "Nobody wants to build a Chinese wall around New England, but," asserts the Manchester *Union*, "if we can do some things for ourselves which we are now paying others to do for us, we can markedly better our position." The proposal for a "power pool" in New England seems to have aroused more interest than any other subject discust at Worcester. Martin J. Insull, president of the Middle West Utilities Company, which has large power properties in northern New England, declared at the conference his firm belief that "there is coming into New England a revival," that "New England is going to awake from the complacency of self-satisfied middle age and arise again in vigor, put its shoulder to the wheel and replace what industries it has lost, or may be losing, due to the change in economic conditions, by other industries which will more than take their place." Dexter P. Cooper, the engineer who is backing the Passamaquoddy tidal power project, says: "with an interconnected power system in New England industry will have an unlimited field of expansion, and such a power system will live because it will be cheap." In a Worcester speech quoted all over the country, Owen D. Young, chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Electric Company, said in part:

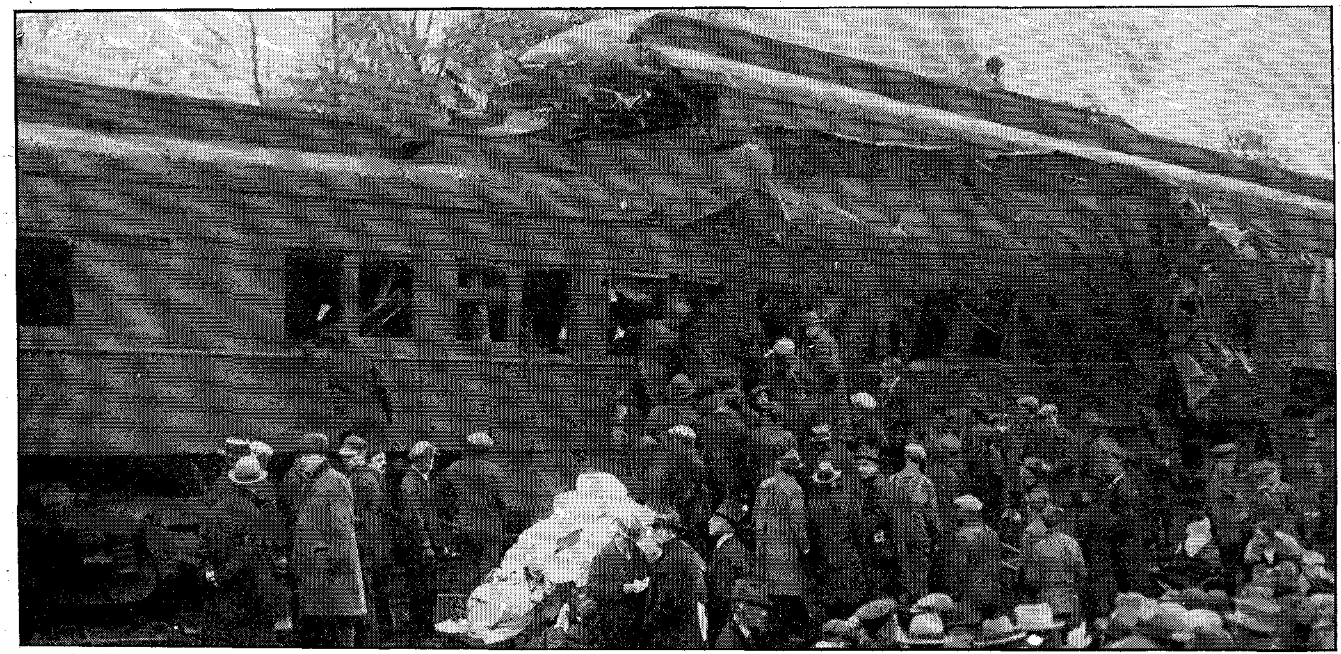
> "Create a New England power pool and draw from that mobilized supply, through adequate integrated transmission systems, the power you need for your industry at the most economic point of production. All of your sources of power which are developed or can be developed should feed into your power pool."

The New England farmers' attitude toward a power pool is thus stated by Herbert Myrick, editor of *The New England Homestead* (Springfield, Mass.):

> "What we do not want is overcapitalization or other abuses of the hectic merger system. The most feasible plan would be to arrange a compact of the six New England States for the more adequate supervision of the interstate relations of all public utilities. A compact of this kind was made some years ago by seven Western States to deal with the utilization of the Colorado River. New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey are now in a compact to deal with the problem of superpower.
>
> "New England's future is at stake. If her water and forest resources are developed economically and used wisely she will have cheap power, cheap lumber and cheap fuel. These factors will recreate a multitude of productive industries large and small, throughout what are now our rural districts."

This "power pool" was, in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, the most pregnant subject brought up at Worcester. It holds that the integration of New England for the purpose of regulating superpower, "is entirely feasible under the compact clause of the Federal Constitution which permits groups of States to enter into treaties subject to the approval of Congress. New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are now considering a compact of this character." But once this question of regulation is settled, the Massachusetts paper sees no reason why "power development on a regional scale in New England should not be pushed to its maximum potentialities." Of course, as several New England papers note, there is objection to the plan from localities where power originates which fear their interests will be sacrificed, and from rural communities that fear they will be denied cheap power. There is also distrust of the holding companies now controlling so many of our public utilities. These dangers must be faced, and yet, asks the Boston *Globe:*

> "What is New England to do if it does not attempt to adjust the increasing economic differential against it by a more extensive and scientific use of the water in its hills? It has no coal, raises no wheat, mines no iron. All it has is the power of its water.
>
> "Looking abroad, the New Englander may see both Switzerland and Italy, in somewhat similar situations, turning to the solution of superpower from hill and mountain. These countries are using what nature has given them. We must use what nature has given us. With wisdom and with caution, to escape entanglements, but resolutely and in a spirit of cooperation, New England can find its economic salvation in its hills."



International Newsreel photograph

A FURTHER ARGUMENT FOR AUTOMATIC TRAIN CONTROL

Ten killed and thirty injured was the toll of the Monmouth Junction, New Jersey, wreck of November 12, when fog hid the signals. There are few railroad lines in the United States more heavily traveled than the Pennsylvania Railroad between Philadelphia and New York, where the accident occurred, and probably none exceeds it in the excellence of its roadbed and rolling stock, of signals and general equipment. In fact, a saving factor of the wreck seems to be that the coaches were all-steel construction.

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THE LESSON OF A TRAIN WRECK

AN INVENTOR OF SAFETY DEVICES for railways, by a strange irony of Fate, was among the ten persons killed when a Pennsylvania flyer telescoped the rear of a Washington-New York express near Monmouth Junction, New Jersey, early in the morning of November 12. The flyer, bound from St. Louis to New York, was hurtling through the fog at fifty miles an hour, says the New York *Times*, while the train ahead was crawling along at ten miles an hour. "Gray, heavy and blinding fog masked the countryside. Fog shrouded the first red danger signal, two miles in the rear of the Washington-New York express. On sped the flyer—past the second red light. But the fireman saw it, and shouted. Engineer Carroll applied the brakes. Then came the impact."

"This wreck, with its toll of ten killed and thirty injured," notes the Philadelphia *Record*, "is but a repetition of the old story: The human factor in the equation of safety failed. The signals were properly set, but the engineer roared past them. Lives have been taken; they can not be restored. But a repetition of this accident must be averted, and nothing will do that but the installation of danger signals which can not be passed."

"By the terms of the Transportation Act of 1920," we are reminded by *The Christian Science Monitor*, "the Interstate Commerce Commission was permitted to order any railroad subject to this Act to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices." If the division on which the Monmouth Junction wreck occurred had been equipped with such devices, several editors maintain, this appalling loss of life would have been averted. According to *The Monitor*, however:

> "Observers state that no order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission has produced such strenuous opposition on the part of the carriers. Despite the known efficiency of existing control systems, and the intimation that these have averted catastrophes far more costly than the device itself, the railroads have brought up one technicality after another to vitiate the Commission's order and authority."

In the opinion of the Washington *Star:*

> "The responsibility for this accident does not rest upon the man who followed his instructions as well as conditions permitted, but it rests squarely upon those who have resisted the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission to install a method of train control which prevents mistakes due to bad vision, light obscuration, and errors of judgment. This accident should be the cause of an immediate enforcement of the Commission's requirement for the installation of an automatic train-stop system on the lines of heaviest travel in this country.
>
> "Railroad opposition to the establishment of the automatic train control—any one of several devices now available—is largely based upon the doubt as to the efficiency and dependability of the device, which first gives a warning signal to the engineer, and then, if he does not respond, cuts off the steam and applies the brakes. Tests have proved that these systems work satisfactorily. It has been figured that the percentage of error in them is far less than the percentage of human error in the manual-visual train-stop system now employed. To-day's accident is simply the latest proof that persistent adherence to the old method of train control is an invitation to disaster."

"It is time for the Interstate Commerce Commission to clamp down the screws and compel the railroads to comply with the law," agrees the Washington *Post*. Continues this paper:

> "Many of the great railway systems of this country thus far have failed or refused to comply with the law requiring interstate carriers to install approved automatic train-control devices. Had the railroad installed this system, yesterday's harvest of death would not have been gathered. From the view-point of the traveling public, the railroads to-day are thinking too much of . . . increasing revenues and profits, and far too little of the safety of human life committed to their care. The Interstate Commerce Commission is not altogether without blame in connection with this procrastinating program."

This, in substance, is also the conclusion reached by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Springfield *Republican*, St. Louis *Star*, Philadelphia *Bulletin*, New York *Evening Post*, St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Jersey City *Journal*, *Christian Science Monitor*, Newark *News*, Boston *Herald*, Albany *News*, and Baltimore *Sun*. Railroad accidents have been constantly decreasing since 1913, we are informed by the Boston *Herald*. There has been a reduction in the number of killed of 40 per cent., and in the injured of 28 per cent. But, maintains the Springfield *Republican*, "so long as trains are operated on trunk lines only two or three minutes apart, disasters like the Monmouth Junction one will continue to occur unless automatic devices are installed."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

YOU can't flout all the laws. There are the in-laws.—*Harrisburg News.*

"NUISANCE TAX" sounds about as tautological as "free gratis." —*Arkansas Gazette.*

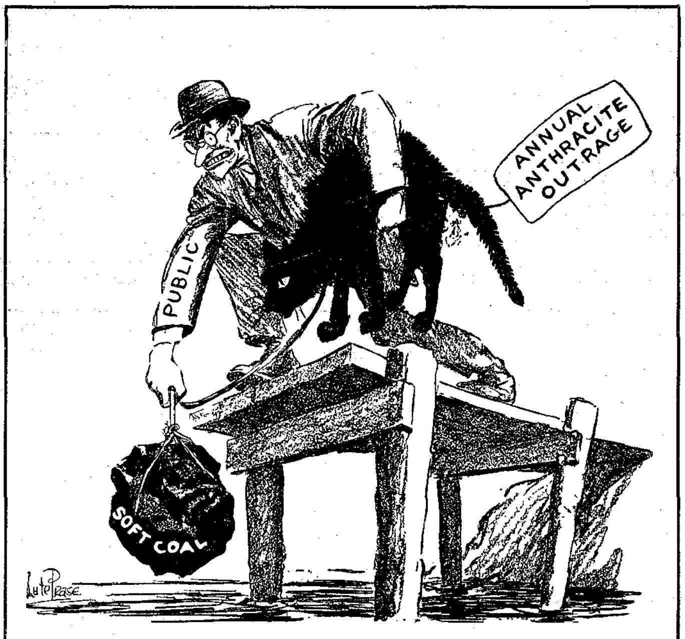
IT takes all sorts of people, and a lot of them, to keep France in cabinets.—*Detroit News.*

DOUBTLESS you can guess the official French abbreviation of Damascus.—*Chattanooga Times.*

LET'S see now; what did we do with the money the last tax-reduction saved us?—*Schenectady Gazette.*

NEVER give the boy all the allowance you can afford. Keep back some to bail him out.—*Baltimore Sun.*

IF we pass laws to keep the few from frisking the many, where shall we get philanthropists?—*Easton Express.*



DO IT WITH SOFT COAL

—Pease in the Newark *News.*

FLORICULTURIST is seeking a name for a new perennial rose. What about Abie's Irish? —*Arkansas Gazette.*

A HEADLINE refers to a "Safe Robber in New York." Aren't all robbers safe in New York? —*Southern Lumberman.*

AMERICA developed few voices fit for grand opera until howling about taxes became general.—*Altoona Tribune.*

LET us at least hope that no great men of this era will be immortalized in bronze balloon trousers.—*Associated Editors.*

WE can at least enjoy the hope of another income-tax cut until Congress begins to fool with it.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE English sense of humor, if any, is different from ours, and we suppose some of these days they will be starting a movement for the erection of an equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales without seeing anything funny about it.—*Ohio State Journal.*

NEXT month the banks should break all records. It's the one when everybody is going to begin saving.—*Passaic News.*

HOW does a politician manage to stay in the middle of the road and keep an ear to the ground without an accident?—*Detroit News.*

MAYBE the magazines one finds in the dentist's waiting-room are put there to indicate how long the dentist has been practising. —*Arkansas Gazette.*

IT isn't fair to say that the heads of our military system lack experience in flying. They seem to be up in the air nearly all the time.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE tells us that 6,000,000,000 bananas were imported last year, which ought to give the song writers a new cue.—*Portland Oregonian.*

NOT everybody is glad that Peace is finally settled. Another half-a-dozen conferences, and some of the Swiss photographers would have been able to retire.—*Punch.*

JUST as soon as enough Congressmen get back from Europe to make a quorum, we'll have another session demonstrating that America hasn't anything to do with Europe.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

IT is pointed out that one result of this Security Pact may be that we shall become the United States of Europe. It is not known who will be chosen by Sig. Mussolini for his Vice-President.—*Punch.*

FRANCE still standing off the Riffs—and everybody else.—*Wall Street Journal.*

OBSCURITY, Phase No. 241: Being the other Senator from Idaho.—*Detroit News.*

WALL STREET is taking a good deal of stock in the predictions of prosperity.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

YOU must hand it to Mitchell. Even in the darkest hour he didn't plead insanity.—*Erie Times.*

WHAT a howl would ensue if poverty made women wear so few clothes.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

WELL, well, Mussolini; if you must sit on the safety-valve, look out for the boiler.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE broad general rule is that a man is about as big as the things that make him mad.—*Detroit News.*

UP to the present the board of Duke University has not prohibited smoking on the campus —*Arkansas Gazette.*

ONE man's meat is another man's poison, and your 'phone is somebody else's wrong number.—*Detroit News.*

A COLORADO town named a school for Jack Dempsey. Trying to discourage fighting, no doubt.—*Nashville Banner.*

NO man has really been corrupted by Prohibition. His natural corruption has just been utilized.—*Buffalo News*

WE shall not care so much why girls leave home if they will make an effort to get back a little earlier.—*New York American.*

ANOTHER thing which, like taking the word obey out of the marriage service, won't make any practical difference in our social customs, we guess, is the extermination of the mistletoe.—*Ohio State Journal.*

RADICALS: Those who advance and consolidate a position for conservatives to occupy a little later.—*Rochester Times-Union*

THE Ohio crowd came out unequivocally yesterday for the enforcement of law, all law, especially the statute of limitations —*Ohio State Journal.*

THE inhabited doughboy in France made motions like that, but he didn't know they ever would be called the Charleston.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

AMNESIA victim in Alabama is believed to be a Tennessee poet. If so, it'll be the first time on record that a poet ever forgot that he was a poet.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

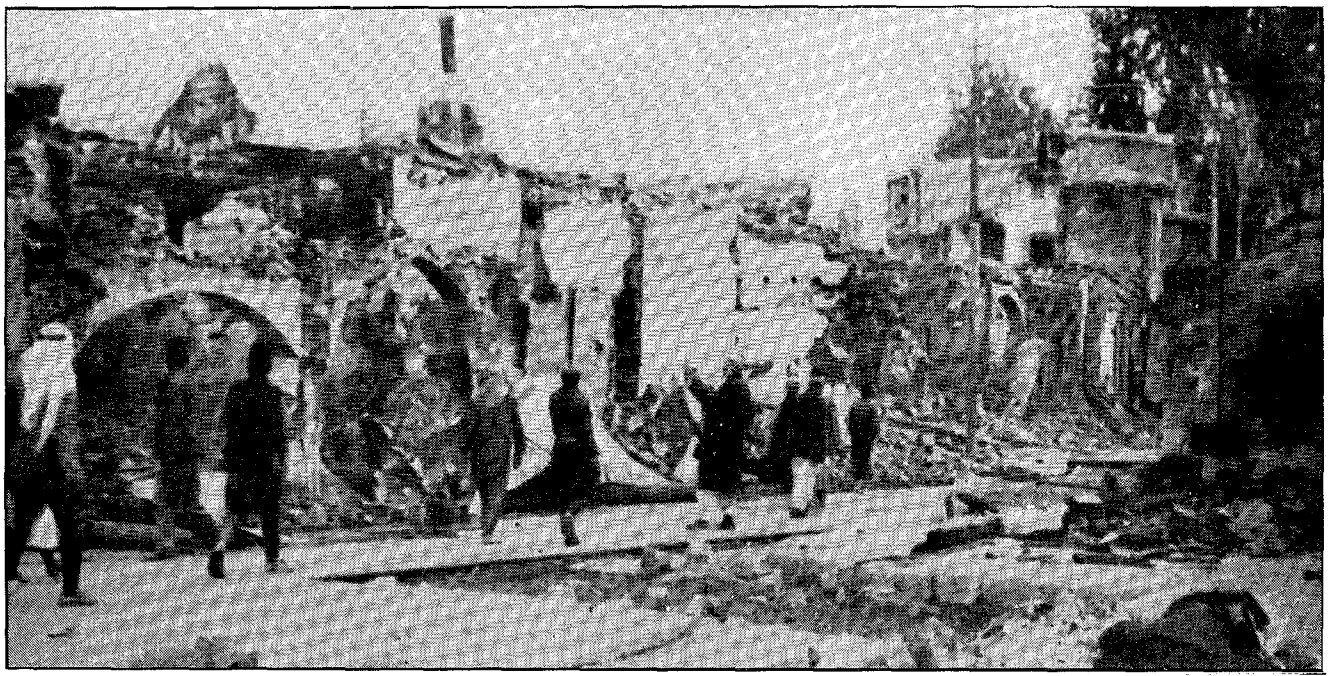
SCIENTIST claims that English will soon be the universal language, as it is being spoken almost everywhere now except in England and New York.—*New York American.*

GOV. AL SMITH, whose foot has been lame since the recent election, can now walk again, and probably by this time the Republican elephant is able to sit down.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A NEW YORK writer was held up in Florida and robbed of $6,000. Florida, with true Southern hospitality, wants to make every visitor feel perfectly at home.—*Southern Lumberman.*

AFTER all these years some one has discovered that the author of those famous lines "Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight" had a note coming due at the bank.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



P. & A. photograph

A DAMASCUS STREET AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT

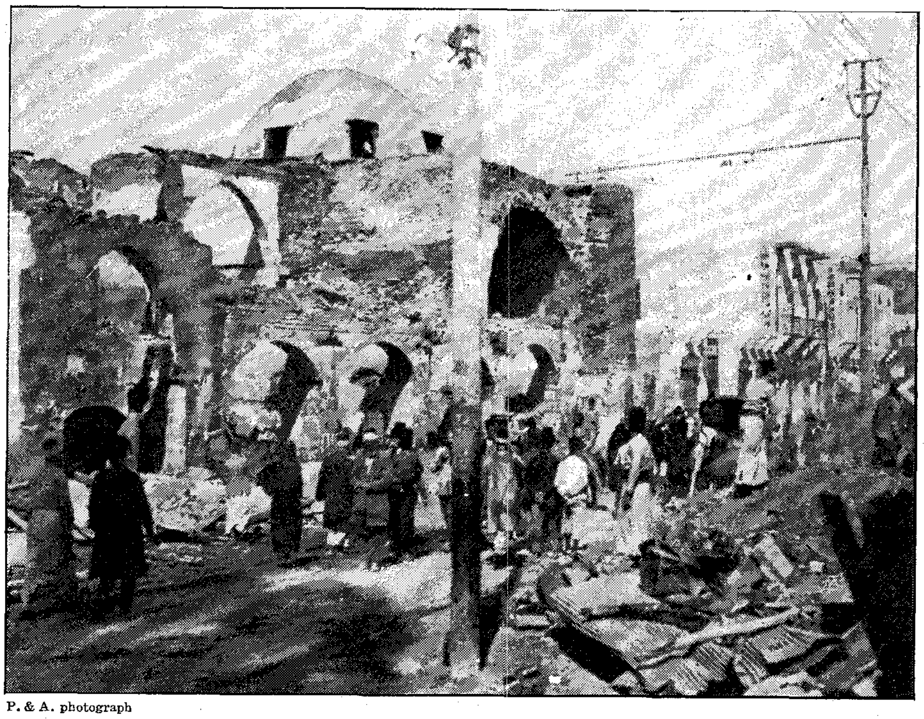
The city is described as being panic-stricken during the two days' bombardment which resulted in the recall of the French High Commissioner, General Sarrail, whose defense is that only force could protect Damascus from the rebel band that penetrated into the native quarters, especially of Chagour and Midan, overcoming the police and the Syrian gendarmes.

THE CONFLAGRATION STARTED AT DAMASCUS

WHILE "DEFINITE REVOLUTION" is said to have developed in Syria as a result of the shelling of Damascus by the orders of General Sarrail, former High Commissioner for France's Syrian Mandate, and while we read in press dispatches that 15,000 Druses surround that city, and that Beirut is in peril of capture by insurgent bands, at the same time there are reports also from Damascus of secret negotiations for peace between the French and Sultan Altrash Pasha, leader of the rebel Druses. It will be recalled that the trouble all began with the revolt of the Druses, because, as Altrash Pasha said, "the French pressure upon the Druse people had become absolutely unbearable." As further quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST for September 26, Altrash Pasha charged that General Sarrail was never ready to receive representatives or accept complaints from the Druses, and predicted that "altho the cause of the uprising was only the disregarding of the complaints of the Druse people, the movement is by no means of purely local significance, and it is to be regarded as the beginning of a general revolt in Syria." How near realization Altrash Pasha's prophecy may eventually come, will be known only in time, but meanwhile France's troubles in Syria have become a matter of international concern, and General Sarrail has been recalled under a storm of indignation raised by critics of the Painlevé Government. In the conservative *Journal des Débats*, Auguste Gauvain, its foreign editor, declares that General Sarrail deserved to be recalled, if only for the fact that he systematically kept the Government in ignorance of what was going on in Syria, and this writer continues:

"Apart from this grave professional mistake, to which the cabinets of Herriot and of Painlevé closed their eyes, the proconsul committed other errors of a political order, whose consequences appear day by day more deplorable. Not only did he determinedly attempt to destroy the organization that General Weygand had left him in perfect order, but also he has inspired universal mistrust, if not hate. From a material standpoint, the work of these past years is ruined. From a moral standpoint, traditional influences have turned against us. The excuses that are mouthed by the friends of the proconsul are flimsy. No doubt the system first applied when we were installed in Syria had its defects, and we have pointed out these defects without stint. But one does not change a system of government as one changes a shirt. The faults of our beginnings were little by little corrected, and General Weygand, without smashing anything, had succeeded, through the intelligent employment of local authorities, in establishing an administration that was favored not only with tolerance but with general sympathy. Then it was the Government sent to Beirut a military politician who boasted that he would undo the work of his predecessor piece by piece. Verily, he has succeeded."

In speaking of how the evil that has been done is to be remedied, Mr. Gauvain notes that the Government decided to send a civil High Commissioner, while General Duport remains in charge during the interim. But the question occurs, "is France through the years going to be obliged to use tens of thousands of men amid volatile peoples who are more and more inclined to look for help away from France?" If this method is to be employed, it is predicted that "France will become disgusted of the Syrian Mandate, and will lose Syria without any compensation for the men sacrificed and the millions sunk." Among other critics of the Government for having appointed General Sarrail is the Paris *Journal*, which says that his recall was imperative, because the events for which he is responsible might have very grave international consequences, in view of the fact that "the Mandate which we exercise in Syria was entrusted to us by the League of Nations, and the League might—which, happily it did



P. & A. photograph

"SHELL-RUINS THAT SHOCKED THE WORLD"

"Security resides," say French correspondents, "only where our strength is shown."

not do—require an accounting from us." According to the Paris *Figaro*, "the emotion caused in the entire world by the bombardment of Damascus seems finally to have shown the leaders of the Government the impossibility of keeping their general at a post he had received through a gesture as symbolical as inopportune." On the other hand, the Paris *Ere Nouvelle* contents itself with congratulating the Government because of its decision to send a civil commissioner to Syria, and it adds: "The era of resident civilian commissioners has arrived. This is logical, it is economical, and above all, it is alleviating." Says the Paris *Temps*, which is sometimes described as an organ of the French Foreign Office:

"As a matter of fact, the international aspect of the Syrian situation is what causes us most concern. Entrusted in the Levant with a mandate by the League of Nations, strictly watched by those Powers—in these disturbed and quarrelsome regions—who are either our adversaries in disguise or our avowed competitors, subjected at Geneva to a courteous but rigorous control, we can not indefinitely be exposing ourselves to criticism or to blame, nor can we be risking situations that give the Government of the United States the occasion to protect its nationals by warships in a region where the French flag flies."

On the other hand, a defender of General Sarrail's policy, Albert Londres, special correspondent of the *Petit Parisien*, cables from Damascus in mid-November as follows:

"The situation in Syria remains very grave. Damascus can only be reached by a light train preceded by an armed escort and followed by a tank, while no one is able to leave Damascus without encountering within a half mile Druses and bandits ready to pillage and massacre. Indeed, security resides only where our strength is shown.

"Northern Syria is calm, and Aleppo also, but from Damascus to the Palestine frontier one is at the mercy of mounted Druses and Arabs.

"I have just scoured Damascus in the Christian, Hebrew, Arab, and Kurd quarters. Everywhere disquiet reigns, and tanks are patrolling the streets of Midan.

"In the Chagour quarter 300 houses have been razed. No mosque has been touched, altho photographs shown in France and abroad picture mosques destroyed. This is false.

"If Chagour had not been bombarded, the white population would have been massacred. It was shelled because Chagour was attacked by armed bandits. Indeed, the Chagour bombardment by the French was carried out because of this menace, not on account of reprisals, as British dispatches have stated.

"Syria can not be allowed to fall into the hands of Arab nationalists and European internationalists, and energetic action is imperative."

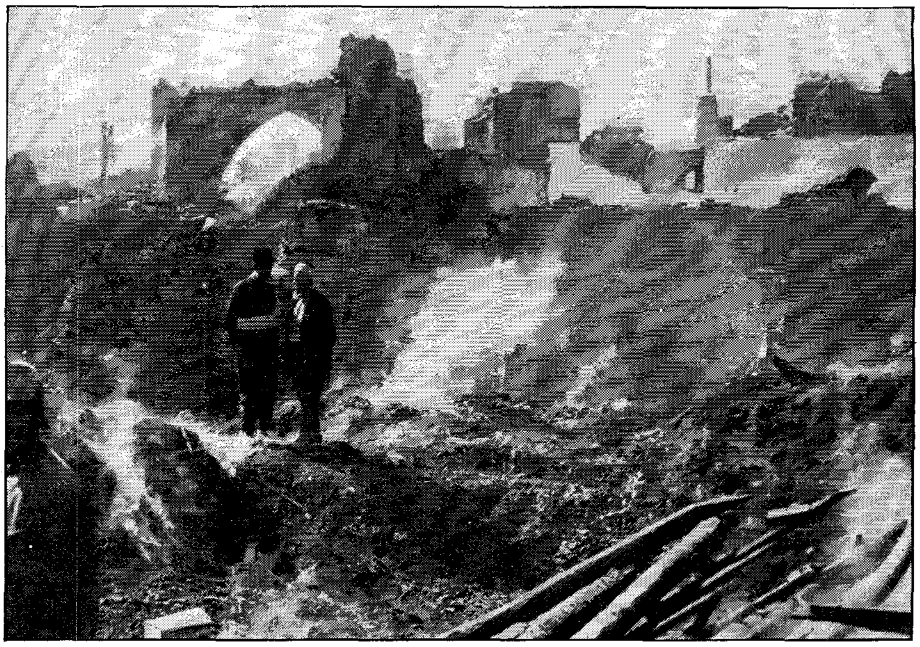
This special correspondent of the *Petit Parisien* avers that the situation is not the outcome of the troubles of the last four months, but of causes that are ancient, and he goes on to say:

"The revolt was the outcome of the Moslem conception of the general policy the French would follow in Syria. The Moslems had hoped France would give them homogenity by establishing a 'Grand Arabia.' This France has never promised, but the Arab hope persisted. The French idea of their interest in Syria was to establish the 'States of Syria' or a 'Grand Libya,' with the result that the Moslems, who for centuries had dominated the Christians, suddenly found themselves, altho in the majority, as if under minority Christian rule.

"Religious strife was thus kindled. It was simmering under General Gouraud and also under General Weygand, but the latter general managed to inspire tranquillity.

"General Weygand was recalled. That was the signal for the agitators and Arab chieftains in quest of honors and money, also for the Turk agents of Moscow and the Hedjaz tribesmen.

"I employ the term Hedjaz, to avoid the word English."



P. & A. photograph

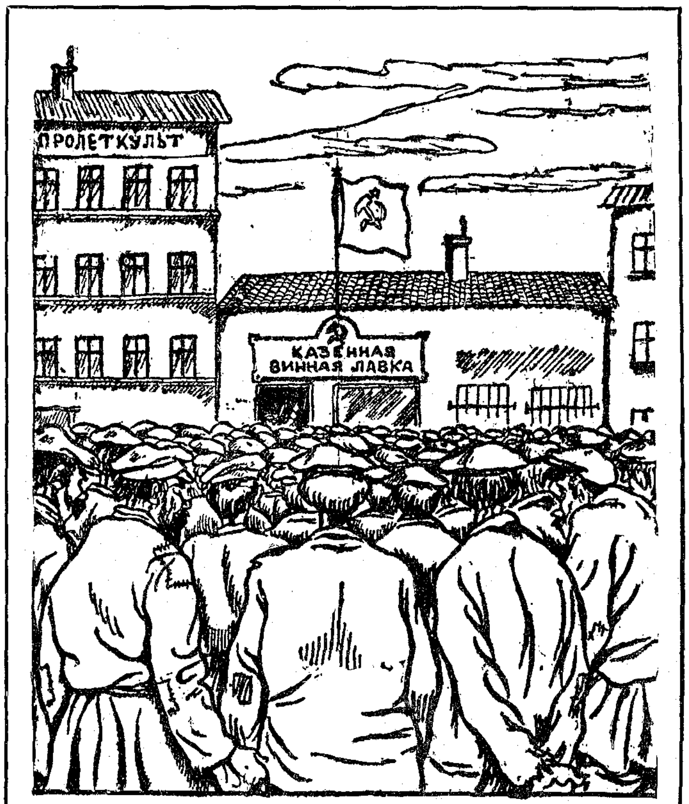
"THE WHITE POPULATION WOULD HAVE BEEN MASSACRED"

Say French Damascus correspondents if Chagour had not been bombarded.

RUSSIA RETURNS TO VODKA

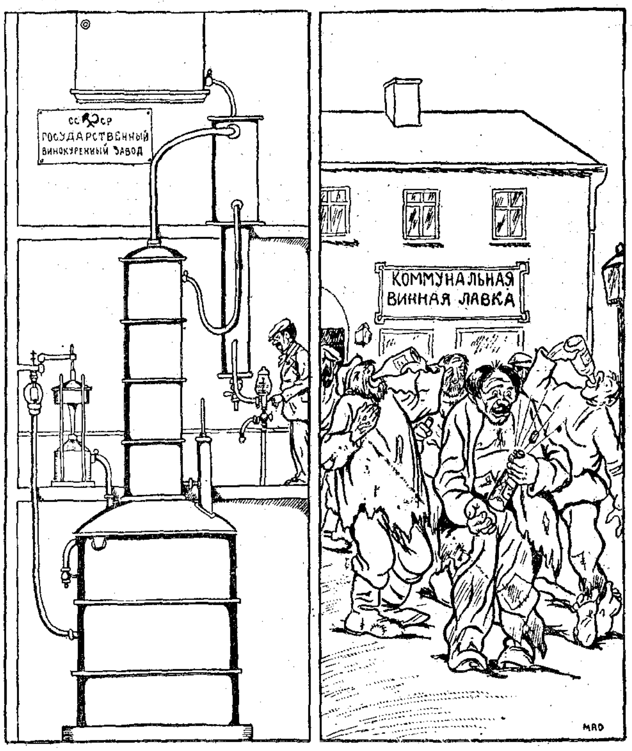
An orgy of drinking that exhausted the stocks of spirits in Moscow is said to have followed the reintroduction in Russia of the government sale of vodka of pre-war strength. The streets were filled with brawling crowds, it seems, which taxed the city's ambulances and hospitals to their fullest capacity. This happened after Russia's eleven years of partial Prohibition, which ended with a decree authorizing the sale of vodka of 42 per cent. alcoholic content, and of other strong liquors, which are distilled by State-owned and State-controlled enterprises. According to the Soviet press, the change was made because the Government needs the money, but there are some Russian editors who, while conceding this fact, pronounce the rescinding of Prohibition "a great moral defeat" for the Soviet Government. The Commissary of Public Health, Siemashko, is said to have asserted that one of the reasons for the reintroduction of vodka was the desire of the Government to give the people "good stuff," so as to save them from the bootleg liquor which is often sheer poison. But adverse critics retort that this does not alter the fact that Prohibition was one of the fundamental points of the Soviet program, and in order to show its importance they refer us to a statement made by Leon Trotzky, in his book entitled "Problems of Life," and which reads as follows:

> "Vodka and the Church were used by the Czar's régime to enslave the working class. There are two important facts that have set a new stamp on the life of the proletariat in Russia. One is the establishment of the eight-hour working day, and the other is the prohibition of the sale of vodka. The liquidation of the vodka monopoly, for which the war was responsible, preceded the revolution. The war demanded such enormous expenditures that the Czarist régime was able to sacrifice the vodka revenue, because a billion more or less would make no difference. The revolution inherited the liquidation of the vodka monopoly as a fact. It adopted this fact, but was actuated by considerations of principle. It was only after the conquest of power by the working class that the fighting of alcoholism by educational measures and by Prohibition received its due historic significance. The fact that the 'drunken budget' was abandoned during the imperialist war does not alter the principle. The abolition of the system by which the country encouraged people to drink is one of the iron assets of the revolution."



"WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE"—AT THE SALOON

—*Rul* (Berlin).


СССР ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ВИНОКУРЕННЫЙ ЗАВОД
КОММУНАЛЬНАЯ ВИННАЯ ЛАВКА
MAD

NOW THAT THE GOVERNMENT MAKES VODKA

—*Nash Mir* (Berlin).

Now the "iron asset of the revolution," sarcastic critics declare, has been exchanged for so many gold rubles. Says the Moscow *Pravda:*

> "The sight of Moscow's streets after the reintroduction of vodka was not altogether gratifying. Nor were conditions better in provincial cities where one saw zigzagging figures, with arms boldly cutting the air in most unexpected directions, accompanied by a torrent of profanity and gusts of vodka breath.
>
> "The necessity for the return of vodka can not be doubted. But does it mean that we shall shut our eyes to the colossal harm wrought by vodka, to its pernicious influence on the masses, especially the proletariat, on the young, and the poorer elements of the city and of the village? Does it mean that in the interests of the State we should preach and propagate and extol drinking? However stupid and senseless it may be, a number of Soviet newspapers, which are usually tardy in commenting upon the most important political news, have displayed an unjustifiable enthusiasm on the occasion of vodka's feast day."

Pravda goes on to say that many Soviet organs, with approval and even delight, related the fact that on the first day of the sale of vodka long lines of people stood in front of the liquor stores of Moscow, while toward evening all the cells and even the corridors of the police station were packed to capacity with drunken persons, including a number of women. Scandalous conduct took place in the city, according to *Pravda*, which adds: "Such a way of celebrating the restoration of vodka must be abandoned once and for all by the Soviet press. What will millions of workers and peasants think when they find these idiotic panegyrics of vodka in our newspapers, which they read with respect and consideration?"

Whether vodka can really be a source of considerable revenue is a question asked by another Soviet organ, *Economicheskayo Zhizn*, which says that in the cities vodka proved a financial success, at least as far as one may judge from the first days after its restoration. This newspaper doubts whether it will be equally successful in the villages where it will have to compete with samogon, the liquor illegally distilled and sold by bootleggers.

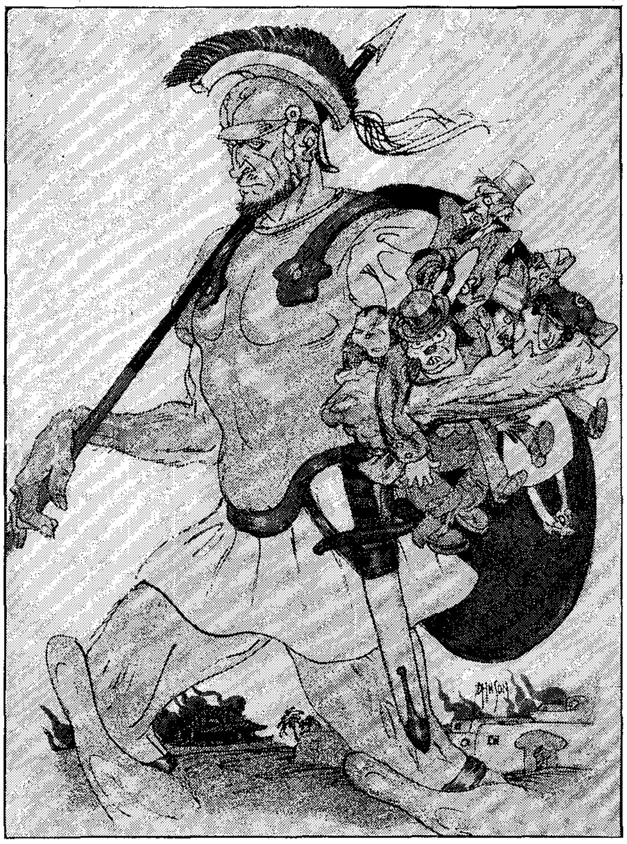
We are told that the bootleggers are alarmed at the reappearance of vodka, but, says this journal:

> "They certainly will not surrender without a decisive battle. They place their hope in the fact that the people have become accustomed to samogon. Few people, they say, will buy vodka unless its price is very greatly cut down."

Meanwhile, adverse critics of the Government advise us that in spite of Prohibition the Russian peasant has been drinking more than ever during recent years. If, they say, it is questionable whether Prohibition is a success in America, where it is enforced by well-organized Federal and State machinery, how could it have been enforced at all in Russian villages, which are virtually controlled by no one, and in which the Soviet authorities often fear to show their heads?

According to the Rev. Ivan S. Prokhanoff of Leningrad, president of the All-Russian Union of Evangelical Churches, "present Russia's salvation lies in the recent lifting of the Prohibition law by the Soviet Government, and its future salvation rests securely upon the Christian Church." As quoted in press dispatches from Oklahoma City, this clergyman said further:

> "You may think this a peculiar statement for a minister of the Gospel to make, but it is wholly true. Instead of having one drunkard in a home here and there, as was the case before Prohibition was tried, every house became a distillery and a saloon. Men and women made vodka and even served it to their children."



GERMAN SKEPTICISM

"What chance has the League with Mars?"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Apart from the fact that Russia needs the money which the sale of vodka produces, the Manchester *Guardian* calls attention to the official Soviet defense that the home-brewing of the peasants could not be controlled, and that they were wasting valuable grain in their clumsy processes. This newspaper then remarks:

> "An envious eye is cast on the Czarist days when, from the national vodka shops that Count Witte instituted, the State drew a revenue of nearly $500,000,000 a year. It is not intended, the Soviet apologists say, to push the sale of the crude and deadly spirit to the limits reached before 1914. They will be content meantime with issuing enough vodka to bring in a mere $12,500,000 to the Exchequer. But the temptation of revenue so easily gained is a dire one. The Witte plan of State monopoly began with the fairest protestations. The peasant was to be delivered from his bondage to the vodka seller, who had become not only publican but money-lender, pawnbroker, and even employer. In 1895 100,000 vodka shops were closed and the whole retail traffic passed into the hands of the Government. The clergy blest the opening of the new shops, and several members of the aristocracy acted as bartenders to mark the occasion. Yet a sale which began with some 44 million gallons a year rose in fifteen years to over 250 million, and the Duma more than once implored the Government to find a source of revenue that should be free of the inducement to debauch the people. Whatever may be the possible advantages of a well-worked scheme of State purchase, its advocates could draw no comfort from the experience of pre-war Russia. To this traffic the Czar's edict of 1914 put an end."

LORD GREY'S LESSON OF THE WAR

THE LIFE OF EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION will depend upon whether a wiser and more instructed spirit prevails now than before the experience of the Great War, according to Viscount Grey of Fallodon, in summing up his story of the years from 1892 to 1916. If this wiser spirit does not prevail, he predicts that our present civilization will perish, as others have done before it, and the future progress of mankind will "depend on the rise of something new, some human agency outside Europe, and perhaps not of European race." If, however, such a spirit does exist, he declares that then some things that have hitherto been unattainable aspirations, may, and indeed will be, accomplished. In his memoirs entitled "Twenty-five Years" (Stokes), he continues as follows:

> "Rightly considered, this will not lead to the conclusion that under no circumstances are nations to use force. The internal peace of every country depends upon the knowledge that force is available to uphold law. The greater the consensus of opinion in any country that force should be used for this purpose, the less occasion there will be for the use of force, and the more settled and sure will be the internal peace of that country. So it is with the community of nations. Only a general consensus of opinion not to be lawless, and to prevent any nation from being lawless, will insure world peace. No great country will contribute anything to that peace by saying that there is no principle whatever for which it will stand up, if need be, by the use of force.
>
> "There will be no secure peace till the great nations of the world have a consensus of opinion among them sufficient to inspire confidence that they will stand by each other to avoid, to suppress, or to localize and insulate war. Little concrete advance has yet been made. People in Britain, and even more in the Dominions, are as yet somewhat shy of defining exactly what obligation, or pledge, they have undertaken by signing the Covenant of the League of Nations. The United States have hitherto declined to give any pledge or undertake any obligation. Governments can not go ahead of public opinion, and public opinion is not as yet decisive, but here and elsewhere it is not indifferent. This is good, for indifference is the only state that is incompatible with hope."

The public mind is much exercised by a desire to restrict armaments, Lord Grey goes on to say, and it seems to be understanding that competition in armaments does not lead to security. He points out then that the next stage is for it to realize that "only a sense of security will prevent growth of armaments," and when this stage is reached, the public will be unmistakably face to face with the "problem of how to produce this essential feeling of security." To solve this problem, he adds, will require the concentrated effort of all the great nations in concert, and if this is to be forthcoming, it will be necessary for them to understand that the solution of this problem is the supreme need of civilized mankind. In his view,—

"The most effective change would be that nations should

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dislike each other a little less, and like each other a little more; but this aspect takes us into regions of moral or religious speculation. Nations can not help disliking what they do not understand.

"Yet it should be possible for them, after the last war, to find at least one common ground on which they should come together in confident understanding: an agreement that, in disputes between them, war must be ruled out as a means of settlement that entails ruin; that between nations, as between individuals, the risk involved in settlement by law or arbitration is preferable to the disaster of force. 'Learn, or perish' is the rule for nations as for individuals: by evident necessity, tho the justice of it may seem inscrutable, one nation or one individual can not be saved by separate virtue. A wise individual can not escape being involved in misfortunes due to the unwisdom of his countrymen; one nation may learn, but may yet be involved in the misfortunes of a Continent that does not learn."

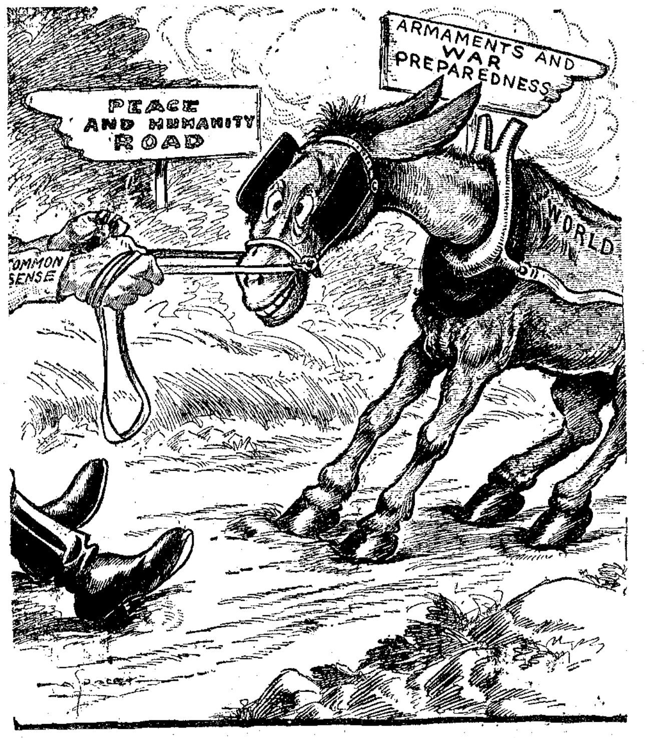
The immediate responsibility for exploring what is possible, for initiating and giving the tone to new European policy, Lord Grey declares, rests rather with the Allies, who were victors, than with Germany. It is for them to make the new start in the better way, he contends, and to give Germany her chance of joining in it. The lesson of European history is plain, he goes on to say, and tells us:

"It is that no enduring security can be found in competing armaments and in separate alliances; there is no security for any Power unless it be a security in which its neighbors have an equal share.

"All this, it may be objected, is so obvious as to be commonplace—something of which nations must all have been aware for many generations, tho they have not acted on it. The fact that, tho possessing this knowledge, they have not hitherto acted upon it, is represented as proof that they can not and will never do so. We are therefore invited to discard such reflections as are made in this chapter as being counsels of perfection, which could be of no use in practical politics.

"This line of argument is, in effect, based on the assumption that nations are incapable of learning by experience. There is much in history that supports this view, but the tendency to pessimistic acceptance of it is checked by the reflection that man has, in fact, ascended from savagery to civilization, and that this ascent has been possible only because men, individually and collectively, have been capable of learning by experience. The Great War has been the most tremendous experience in the history of civilized man, and the assumption that he has learned nothing from it except to prepare for and to make another war is unreasonable. It is not in accord with his past progress. It can only be true if he has ceased to learn, and, if that be so, he will not only cease to progress, but will dwindle and decay; for he can not be stationary."

Lord Grey also remarks that people may say with truth that Germany, by forcing the pace in military and naval armaments, was more than any one else responsible for the evil state of affairs preceding the war, and he charges that Germany's policy of exclusive alliances and armaments after 1870 produced this result. If the Allies, he goes on to say, pursue the same policy that Germany pursued after 1870, the same untoward consequences will follow. Allied exclusive alliances and armaments will produce counter-combinations and armaments—a German-Russian alliance, this time, instead of a Franco-Russian.



PURE BALKY CUSSEDNESS!

DISHEARTENED DRIVER: "Drat the brute! What's the use?"

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

HARD TIMES IN JAPAN

THE SIGHT OF YOUNG BOYS in school uniform who have had to leave school and are selling newspapers in the streets of Japanese cities is not rare to-day, we are told, and it is a humiliating indication to Japanese editors that the country's hard times are "at their worst." The spirit of these newsboys is admirably independent, it is conceded, and their efforts are noble, but "it is miserable to see them work so hard." The influence of the bad times on school children and students is tragic, according to the Osaka *Asahi*, which informs us that many of them are forced to abandon their education before they have gone the full length of the course, however earnestly their parents desire to have them do so. This newspaper is rather a severe critic of the policy of reduction by which the Government has sought to relieve the nation from hardship, and charges that matters become worse as time goes on, and the effect of the Government's reduction and retrenchment policy is being doubted. The *Asahi* continues:

"We have frequently advanced our opinion as to how to check difficulties and how to regain prosperity. We venture to urge the Government to effect further adjustment and curtailment. The reduction of expenditures by 100,000,000 yen or 150,000,000 yen will not do. (Normally, a yen is equal to about 49 cents.) The shortage of funds is acute in present-day Japan. This is evident from the prevailing high interest rate. The retrenchment of national expenditures by 200,000,000 yen or 300,000,000 yen is essentially important for saving the business world from economic difficulties. The surplus obtained can be made into necessary capital. Success in this line will largely mitigate the shortage of funds, and the business world will be rescued from hardships.

"The Seiyukai is insistent upon the extension of the system of reserve funds as a means for the relief of the shortage of funds, but such a policy will, in our opinion, work an evil influence upon the economic world, because, from the economic point of view, capital does not consist of the currency and credit notes alone. It consists of products in a broad meaning. It is true that the wealth of individuals is measured by the currency, which is, from the principles of economics, an instrument which helps the activities of the nation in its economic life. Currency is oil, if the economic life of the nation be considered as machinery.

"The machinery works well by virtue of oil, but when the machinery is out of order, the damage must be repaired. In such a case, oil can not make the machinery work well. Oil is useful only when machinery works stiffly. The present hardships in the economic life of Japan are due to a breakdown in the machinery, and this breakdown is attributed to the errors of unskilled and inexperienced workmen. Repairs must be effected on a comprehensive scale."

A cheerful contrast to the *Asahi's* gloomy picture is the remark of another Osaka paper, the *Mainichi*, which advises us, that altho depression has long prevailed, prosperity now begins to dawn in the field of foreign trade. According to the records of the Department of Finance, it is related, imports from the beginning of the present year to the end of September have increased by only six per cent., as compared with the same period of last year, while exports have increased by 30 per cent.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

RADIO FOR WOMEN

WOMAN'S PLACE may or may not be in the home, but as a matter of fact that is where many of them are, and the radio broadcasters know it and build their programs on it. This has been done instinctively and without any special plan, but numbers that appeal especially to femininity have been taking more and more of the daylight hours and now programs are arranged for morning and afternoon that will appeal especially to women, while the tastes of men are given preference for evening programs. But even more is being planned in the way of providing special radio entertainment for women. *Radio Retailing* (New York) is furthering a nation-wide campaign to interest women in radio. Its plans include cooperation with the League of Women Voters and other organizations to secure speakers, programs and listeners and the holding of "radio teas" to gather groups of women to be addrest by radio. Radio dealers are expected to cooperate by giving demonstrations in homes and stores at the times when the special women's programs are on the air. To quote *Radio Retailing*:

A WOMAN BROADCASTING TO THE RADIO SISTERHOOD

Mrs. Julian Heath, expert on home economics, talking as part of WJZ's women's hour.

"One of the most direct and forceful ways to interest the women of the nation in radio is the broadcasting of programs of particular and intense appeal to women.

"This was established recently when Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt broadcast a talk from New York, to which hundreds of women's clubs and branches of the League of Women Voters within hearing of the station listened. In many instances, 'radio teas' were held by groups of women in their homes and in clubrooms, and the address received via radio.

"This plan presents a great and important opportunity for the radio industry to accomplish a long-desired aim—to get women equally as interested in radio reception as are men.

"Therefore this publication has prepared and is putting into operation a nation-wide campaign to coordinate local women's clubs and organizations of all kinds, with their local broadcasting stations, thus paving the way for radio dealers from coast to coast to capitalize upon the interest created among women in radio.

"The cooperation of the National League of Women Voters has been secured and this organization has exprest its determination to make every attempt to have its local branches supply women's programs to broadcasting stations and urge their members to listen-in via radio.

"The League of Women Voters is a national, non-partizan organization, country-wide in its scope, having local branches in many cities and towns in practically every county in every State in the Union. While political in name, it is purely educational in its work. It is not affiliated with any of the parties, and the reason for its existence is to urge women to take an active interest in national and local civic affairs.

"The League does not spread political propaganda. It makes its appeal directly to women, and its membership numbers millions.

"No broadcasting station need hesitate to accept the programs offered by the League. Such programs are entirely non-political and non-partizan.

"Some of the speakers and their non-partizan subjects included: Miss Mary Garrett Hay, 'Women and the Parties'; Judge Henry E. Curran, 'Recruits, Salute'; Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt, 'Why Register and Enroll'; Senator Nathan Straus, Jr., 'Citizens and Slackers'; Mrs. Caspar Whitney, 'The Primaries, One-Half the Battle,' and others whose talks were directed especially to feminine listeners, urging them to exercise their right to participate in civic affairs.

"It is *Radio Retailing's* hope and plan that weekly 'women's hours,' including musical concerts as well as talks, will be supplied to many local broadcasting stations by members of League branches and other local women's clubs and organizations.

"And our plan to coordinate women's organizations and broadcasting stations for the purpose of arousing radio interest among the vast feminine market does not end there. Other nation-wide women's clubs and associations are taking the campaign under advisement and within a short time, we hope, a comprehensive program can be arranged and announced that will react not only to the great benefit of radio as a whole, but also to the direct material benefit of radio dealers.

"For every women's program that goes out over the air, there will be thousands of opportunities for dealers to give demonstrations at that hour, permitting those women who want to hear the programs and who have no other means of doing so, to listen in. Demonstrations not only in private homes may be given, but also in the store and in women's clubs and meeting-rooms where 'radio teas' can be held.

"The scarcity of good programs for and by women leads the editors of this publication to believe that radio broadcasting stations must give serious attention to programs of that nature. Contact is now being made with the directors of the 600 stations in the United States, urging them to send out the programs supplied by women's organizations. And contact is also being made, with the cooperation of the National Headquarters of the League of Women Voters, with its local branches, urging them to prepare interesting addresses and musical selections for their nearest stations.

"The active cooperation of other women's groups is also being sought, and if broadcasting stations will lend a hand as well, *Radio Retailing* believes a plan can be worked out that will be the biggest step yet undertaken to get American women interested in radio and acquaint them with the incomparable service that radio can render them."

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SUPER X-RAYS

DISCOVERY OF ULTRA-X-RAYS, a hundred times more penetrating than ordinary X-rays, by Dr. R. A. Millikan, of the California Institute of Technology, recent winner of the Nobel prize for physics, is the climax of twenty years of search for the cause of a mysterious radiation, we are told by Watson Davis, managing editor of Science Service, in its *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Two physicists, Sir Ernest Rutherford and J. C. McClennan, noticed an unaccountable effect on their electroscopes in 1903, and the Germans tried to determine its cause by high balloon ascensions just before the World War. Dr. Millikan's own researches have extended over a decade. We read:

"To account for the ultra-X-rays, it is necessary to conceive that space is filled with rays of one sort or another traveling in all directions with the speed of light. This, Dr. Millikan says, is 'a conception which is almost too powerful a stimulus to the imagination.'

"So far, Dr. Millikan has not proposed a name for the newly described radiations, tho some of his colleagues have suggested calling them 'Millikan rays' in his honor. He gives them a purely descriptive name, 'penetrating rays.' Apparently they merit the title, for according to their discoverer they will pass through six feet of solid lead before they are extinguished, whereas the 'hardest' X-rays, up to the present the most penetrating radiations known, are stopt completely by half an inch of lead.

"The wave-length of the 'penetrating rays' is almost unimaginably short, being much less than the wave-lengths of the 'hard' X-rays and of gamma rays from radium, the shortest vibrations at present familiar to physicists. The new rays fit on at the top of the known spectrum, and extend it into regions as yet unexplored. At the bottom of the spectrum are the very long waves of low-frequency alternating electric current, and in the zone above them the radio waves, with possible lengths of a mile or more.

"Then, with rapidly diminishing wave-lengths, come the infrared heat rays, below the visible spectrum of light, then the light waves themselves, passing out into the ultra-violet radiations above the spectrum. In this region the wave-lengths are short enough to stagger the average person's imagination—ordinary light waves, for example, average around one fifty-thousandth of an inch in length. Above the ultra-violet come the still shorter waves of the X-rays and the gamma rays of radium; and above these, completing the series so far as now known, the new 'penetrating rays.'

"Where the rays come from is an unsolved mystery. They enter the highest atmosphere from the depths of outer space, being born apparently of the disintegration of atoms or of their transmutation into other elements. Dr. Millikan states that if sufficient energy for the transmutation of elements could be generated, the process would bring forth penetrating rays as a by-product. But inasmuch as the immense energy of ten million volts or more would be necessary for this, he does not regard the prospect of human production of penetrating rays to be very promising."

NEEDLES AND PINS WORTH 20 MILLIONS

MORE THAN $22,000,000 worth in 1923 is the Census Bureau's record of the output of needles, pins, hooks and eyes, and snap fasteners, we are told by a writer in *The Iron Age* (New York). There were forty-nine establishments engaged in this work, with a personnel of 7,674, of whom 6,834 were wage-earners. Wages amounted to $6,703,079 and the value added by manufacture accounted for $14,351,493. Output and other figures are higher than for 1921, but considerably lower than for 1919, when the value of products was $29,305,000; value added by manufacture was $19,078,000, and wages amounted to $8,810,000, for 9,294 wage-earners. We read further:

"Some of the quantities involved are as follows: Needles aggregated 245,998,000 in 1923, with a value of $5,096,000. Pins made of steel wire come under two heads, those by the pound and those in packs. Those by the pound accounted for 582,554 pounds, or about one-fifth of the 1919 figure, which was 2,798,633 pounds.

"Steel pins, in packs of 3,360 each, accounted for 997,594 packs. This item was 1,342,119 packs in 1919 and 1,825,673 packs in 1914. The quantity of steel pins has been decreasing.

"Pins made of brass wire and reported by the pound amounted in 1923 to 1,263,734 pounds, a considerable shrinkage from the 2,180,513 pounds in 1921, but a higher figure than in 1919 and 1914.

"Pins shipped in packs of 3,600 each accounted in 1923 for 1,488,229 packs, lower than the 1,638,035 such packs in 1914, but higher than the figures for 1919 and 1921. Metal hairpins in 1923 were 8,240,326 gross, a sharp drop from the 24,310,433 gross of 1919. Safety-pins accounted for 7,878,319 gross in 1923.

"Hooks and eyes and snap fasteners and clasps all are reported in 'great gross' units. Of the hooks and eyes there were 26,752 units made of steel wire, a progressive reduction from the 654,714 such units in 1914. Made of brass or other wire, hooks and eyes accounted for 234,394 units, compared with 421,463 units in 1914. Snap fasteners of iron and steel numbered 192,913 units in 1923, a sharp drop from the 1,080,276 units of 1919. Those made of other metals, however, indicated an increase, the figures having been 1,508,656 units in 1923, compared with 1,042,265 in 1919."

GUESSES THAT HIT THE MARK

DEAN SWIFT'S PREDICTION of the discovery of the moons of Mars is often referred to with wonder. According to Roscoe Lamont, writing in *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn.), it was not so very remarkable after all. The author of "Gulliver's Travels," published in 1726, relates therein that the astronomers of Laputa had discovered that Mars has two moons, the inner one revolving about the planet in 10 hours and the outer one in 21½ hours; no such bodies being known to the astronomers of this earth until 1877, when Professor Hall at the Washington Observatory discovered the two moons; the inner one being found to revolve in 7 hours 39 minutes and the outer one in 30 hours 18 minutes. Exclamations such as "Marvelous!" "Was Swift a Wizard?" "A Second Mother Shipton!" led Mr. Lamont to make a little inquiry into the matter with the following result:

"After Galileo discovered four satellites of Jupiter in 1610, Kepler stated that probably Venus, Mars and Saturn, as well as the earth and Jupiter, had moons revolving about them. As the earth has one moon and Jupiter was found to have four, two would be about the right number for Mars, and it is not strange if the astronomers of Laputa, about 1726, discovered the two moons.

"The reason why Swift took the distances of the moons from the center of Mars as 3 and 5 times the planet's diameter was probably this: He had read in David Gregory's astronomy, published in 1713, the following about Jupiter's satellites: 'Jupiter has four; the innermost of which revolves about in 1¼ of a day, at the distance of 5⅔ semi-diameters of Jupiter from his center; the second revolves in 3⅕ days at the distance of 9 semi-diameters.' Five and two-third and 9 semi-diameters are 2⅚ and 4½ diameters, so Swift took those of Mars as 3 and 5.

"It is quite likely, Sir Robert Ball says, that Swift wrote under Arbuthnot's advice. In Boswell's life of Johnson it is said: 'Talking of the eminent writers in Queen Anne's reign, he observed, "I think Dr. Arbuthnot the first among them. He was the most universal genius, being an excellent physician, a man of deep learning, and a man of much humor."' Swift and Arbuthnot were great friends, and what Swift lacked Arbuthnot could supply. His 'Essay on the Usefulness of Mathematical Learning' is often quoted.

"But when it comes to discovering moons, Anna Kingsford has got Swift, Voltaire and Cyrano de Bergerac beaten before they start. In her book 'Clothed with the Sun,' published in 1889, page 282, she says:

"'Here is Jupiter! It has nine moons! Yes, nine. Some are exceedingly small. And, oh, how red it is! It has so much iron. And what enormous men and women! There is evil there, too. For evil is wherever are matter and limitation. But the people of Jupiter are far better than we on earth. They know much more; they are much wiser.'

"No doubt about it. In 1889 astronomers on this earth only knew of four moons of Jupiter, those discovered by Galileo in 1610, but the ninth one was discovered in 1914 by Prof. Seth B. Nicholson at the Lick Observatory. It is 'exceedingly small'; supposed to be about fifteen miles in diameter; just about a good football for Swift's Brobdingnags, but no 'average astronomer' would have found it."

WHY JOLT THE PASSENGERS?

MORE POWER TO THE ELBOW of *The Railway Age* (New York) in its efforts to stop the violent shocks at starting and stopping of trains that discourage sleep by night, spill one's coffee in the diner, and are provocative of profanity at all times—not to speak of their part in engendering railway unpopularity! Observations show, says this paper, that there is much less rough handling of trains on some railways than on others. It says, editorially:

"We have recently made trips on two roads in particular on which heavy trains were repeatedly stopt and started without any rough handling. We had noted the way in which these railways handled trains during trips made over them previously, and recent experience confirmed an opinion already formed that they had made unusual progress in solving one of the most important and difficult of present-day operating problems.

"A letter received a short time ago from a former locomotive engineer suggests that much of the rough handling of passenger trains in this country may be due to the use of friction draft gear on modern heavy steel cars. After this letter was received we communicated with officers of the two railways the good handling of whose trains we had particularly noted, and asked them to what they attributed the progress they were making in solving the problem presented, and especially to what extent, if any, they attributed it to the kind of draft gear they were using. The vice-president in charge of operation of one of these railways replied in part as follows:

"'I apprehend the majority of the equipment in the train to which you refer was composed of Pullman cars, in the selection of draft gear for which we have no voice. There may be some devices which we have on our equipment that are superior to those in use on some other roads and which are helpful in eliminating rough handling, but I think our reputation in this essential has been in the main established by the very intensive campaign which we have conducted for many years to bring about as near perfection as possible in minimizing rough handling. For many years our entire organization, general officers, superintendents, trainmasters and road foremen, have concentrated on this feature of the service, and while once in a while we now get a bump, most of our engineers are so thoroughly educated that they are careful to avoid "starting the hind end first" or "putting the air on with their feet."'

"An officer of the other road referred to replied that he attributed its success in reducing the rough handling of its passenger trains mainly to years of educational work among its passenger-train employees. He emphasized the fact that the supervising officers have imprest upon conductors that it is their duty every time a bad stop or start is made to tell the locomotive engineer about it at the first opportunity, because the conductor always feels the shock while the engineer often is unaware that it has occurred.

"There are very few other things that will contribute so much toward giving a railway's passenger service a bad reputation as rough handling of trains. Through passenger service is highly competitive and a bad reputation drives business away. The less passenger business a road has the fewer trains it can afford to run, and the fewer trains it runs the fewer men it employs in passenger service.

"The line of promotion is from freight to passenger service, in which hours of work are shorter and wages are higher than in freight service. Therefore, when passenger employees so handle trains as to drive away business they tend to reduce the number of passenger-train men that will be employed by their railway and to hinder promotions throughout the freight and passenger services. It is consequently to the selfish interest of practically all the train-service employees of a railway to cooperate with the management in reducing the rough handling of passenger trains to the practicable minimum.

"Experience seems to indicate that the problem of greatly reducing or practically eliminating the rough handling of passenger trains can be best solved by thorough and tireless supervision and by getting the cooperation of employees, especially of conductors and locomotive engineers; and it is a problem that deserves much more attention than it apparently has been given on many railways."

ANOTHER SUMMERLESS YEAR?

THE YEAR 1816, known as "the year without a summer," was also honored with the title of "eighteen hundred and froze-to-death." Will 1926 be remembered as "nineteen hundred and froze-to-death"? Some authorities think so. Their predictions are based on the fact that there are now a great number of sun-spots, just as in 1815, and on the theory that the excessive spot area, by lessening solar radiation, was the cause of the cold summer weather. In an article in the New York *Times* we are told that the abnormal weather in 1816 did not attract notice until about April, when there was an unusual amount of snow. May was wet and backward. In June there was ice and snow. There were no crops to speak of. These data, of course, are for the northern Atlantic coast. We have no way of knowing whether the unusual weather extended to the Mississippi and beyond. But scientists are convinced that the cold summer of 1816 was no mere local manifestation, and one of them finds indication that "there were no crops raised north of the Ohio and Potomac and but scanty returns much farther South." That famous summer was almost as rigorous in England as in the United States. We read:

"Some scientists say that the extraordinary summer was the result of a series of volcanic disturbances which began in 1812, with Soufriere in the British West Indies, and ended with the terrific eruption of Tambora in the Malay Archipelago in 1815, one of the four or five largest eruptions in the last two centuries. They point out that this series of eruptions discharged into the air a tremendous amount of dust and ashes, which surrounded the earth like a fine mist. This aura in turn acted as an armor against the heat of the sun, and a lowered temperature all over the world was the result.

"Another less simple explanation is concerned with the effect of sun-spots upon the climate. To the layman it is a complicated bit of reasoning, concerned as it is with such phrases as 'electrostatic field of force,' 'penetrating radiation' and 'atomic disintegration.' Reduced to its simplest terms, it merely means that sun-spots lessen the number of rays of light which the sun throws forth and consequently the earth is cooler. During May and June of 1816 spots on the sun were so large as to be visible to the naked eye.

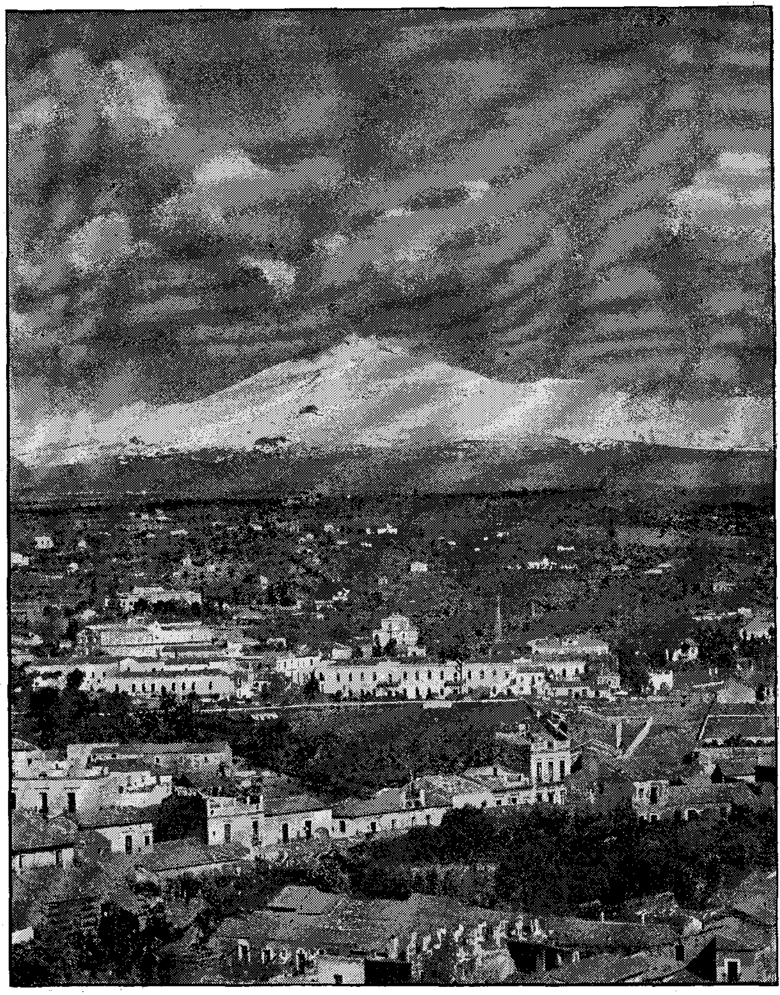
"It is upon this theory that scientists base their predictions of unusually cold weather in the summer of 1926. They point out that we are now approaching what is known as a period of sun-spot maxima. The appearance upon the surface of the sun of spots gradually increasing in size, coupled with a certain periodic tidal phenomenon that will manifest itself next spring, will result not only in greatly decreased radiation from the sun, but also in the raising to the surface of the ocean of large quantities of very cold deep-sea water. These two factors working together will tend to produce a repetition of 'poverty year.' The eruption of a volcano would, they contend, make the recurrence a certainty.

"Whether they are correct in their prognostications remains to be seen. In the meantime the credulous will tread lightly on the galoshes in order that those useful articles may last through July as well as January. They will emulate the fabled and lay up stores in the coming winter to last them through the rigors of another 'year without a summer.'"

WATER-PROOF MATCHES—If the recent invention of Mr. Morland M. Dessau is generally adopted, says *Discovery* (London), we shall in future be able to drop matches into water without spoiling them. "No longer shall we shelter out of the rain while lighting pipe or cigaret; no more early-morning profanity at finding the matches drenched by the geyser overflow. Mr. Dessau has waterproofed matches so that they can be, to all intents and purposes, hopelessly soaked and yet ignite upon striking on the box. This he has done by incorporating rubber latex with the fulminating material and vulcanizing the completed match."

ARE VOLCANOES SAFETY-VALVES?

THE ACCEPTED IDEA appears still to be that they are. But Dr. Arthur L. Day, director of the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institute, who has been studying volcanoes for years, answers in the negative. The results of his researches and the observations of coworkers, we are told in *Discovery* (London), eliminate the idea that volcanoes are, so to speak, safety-valves communicating with a red-hot molten interior to our globe. Investigation shows that lava is cooler below the surface and reveals no ground for believing that a volcano has a generally molten interior. The eruption seems to be a mere local and spasmodic affair. We read in the magazine named above:



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PERHAPS IT ISN'T A SAFETY-VALVE

This is Mount Etna, which has been active recently. Scientists are now denying that volcanoes are safety-valves connecting with the earth's molten interior.

"The investigations were made not only by forcing iron pipes down below the surface lava, but also at the crater of Lassen Peak in California. This obliging volcano emptied all its lava content and left a nicely opened clear crater ready for examination after the explosion. It was then found that fresh hot lava flowed in from side tubes or pockets above the level of the floor of the crater. The cross-section of a volcano does not appear to be the old safety-valve concept of the earlier geologists, or even the later theory of a molten layer concentric with the crust of the earth. It is more like a central collecting tube from which branch out feeders leading to local chambers where lava is being made. This brings us to the problem of what is responsible for the volcanic activity.

"Professor Day's explanation is that it is due to water. A solution of silica and potash when heated under pressure in a laboratory can take up as much as 12.5 per cent. of water in solution. A rock magma in the earth is just such a solution, and can carry five to six per cent. of water. As the magma below crystallizes into rock it frees a large proportion of this water. If this happens in a closed space immense pressures may develop and the eruption of a volcano is nothing more nor less than the explosive liberation of the gases. As successive masses of material with gas under terrific pressures dissolved in it come nearer to the mouth of the volcano, they feel the release of pressure and burst. If these gases are, as in most cases, mainly steam, most of the discharge is volcanic dust in steam clouds and pieces of material projected by the blast. If the gases released by the magma are chemically active ones, such as chlorin sulfur or hydrogen, then greater activity is produced, and poison clouds and fiery lava flows are produced. Volcanic activity appears to be declining, and few outbursts of recent times have yielded as much as a square mile of lava flow. The conclusion is that our volcanoes are local and superficial affairs representing belated geological transactions. They are simply outlets for a mass of magma in the last stages of crystallization. Of this little remains fluid except a few scattered pockets of geologically small dimensions. It is a comforting thought. But if we are to believe another school of scientific thought there is a mass of radioactive material in the earth which will in due course generate enough heat to liquefy more rock magma and cause enormous cataclysms. No exact date has been set for this event; it is still believed to be about to happen some hundreds of thousands of years from now. This gives us plenty of time to work out a new theory rejecting the uncomfortable ideas of the radioactivist school."

LISTENING TO THE ATOM

IN CONNECTION WITH PROGRESS in physical research into the ultimate nature of matter and of molecular and atomic activity, says an editorial writer in *The Electrical World* (New York), not the least interesting feature has been the methods by which some of these activities of infinitesimal size have been brought within the range of direct perception. He says:

"In the Wilson expansion chamber one is able to see the paths and collisions of electrons and the ionization due to X-rays; in the Millikan experiment one sees the continuous motion of an electron in an electric field, and by the use of the radio amplifier one is enabled to hear the patter of the shower of electrons on the positive plate of the amplifier and the movement of magnetic molecules in iron subject to cyclic magnetization.

"A recent experiment of this type shown by Dr. W. R. Whitney at the convention of the American Chemical Society at Los Angeles appears to go even one step further. Using an amplifier and loudspeaker, the disintegration of the atoms of the rare radioactive metal uranium was broadcasted so as to be heard throughout the auditorium. Incidentally it was stated that the sound so heard could be kept up for five hundred million years before the uranium would lose its radioactivity, at the end of which time it would have become a piece of lead not much smaller than the original uranium. Other interesting manifestations of the electrical energy inherent in matter were also brought clearly to the perception of the audience. Among the most interesting statements made were those pertaining to the energy inherent in coal and oil. It was asserted that the greater part of this energy exists in the form of myriads of particles of electricity. The burning of coal to obtain power takes therefrom an extremely small proportion of its total energy content. Unfortunately no immediate promise is made of a method of obtaining the much larger and deeper-lying sources of energy locked up in the central zone of the carbon atom.

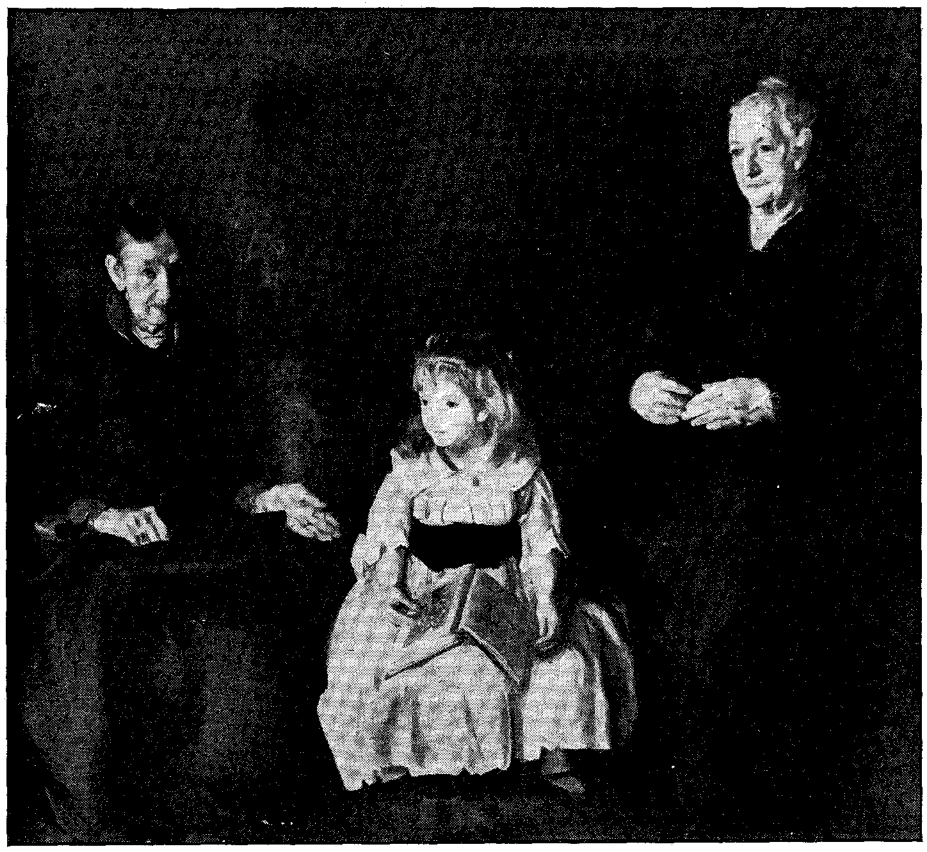
"Apparently in uranium matter is in a state of very unstable equilibrium and disintegrates of its own accord and in a manner beyond the control of man either to accelerate or retard. It appears probable that the sun contains matter of this kind and that its energy is largely due to atomic disintegration. For a long time it has been realized that some such explanation as this has been necessary to account for the apparently undiminished maintenance of the sun's radiation."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

HAVE WE GROWN UP IN ART?

"IT IS TIME THAT WE AMERICANS began to realize that Americans have the background of all the world and of all the ages have had the same centuries of development, and have inherited the same bungle of culture that all Europe has." If we had been conscious of this long ago we should perhaps have deprived Oscar Wilde of one of his most famous *mots.* When he said that our "oldest tradition was that we were a young country," he divined that instinct of ours to be apologetic in the face of Europe. It is an attitude that



"ELEANOR, JEAN AND ANNA"

A painting by George Bellows, whose memorial exhibition now hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Henri writes: "I always had confidence that he would be the first American artist living in America to attain fame and fortune through his work, at the hands of his own people."

leads Robert Henri, in the words we open with, to attempt what Emerson tried seventy years or more ago—to rob us of self-consciousness, and believe ourselves not only the heirs of all the ages, but also no mean contributors to the cultural body of the world. Of course, Henri is not urging us to bumptiousness. His point is to raise us from off our marrow-bones before the assumed superiority of Europe. "That the European has no more come of age than we have is evidenced all over Europe, in his environment, his religion, his humanities, his art. He has not a greater dignity or a superior culture." Mr. Henri, writing in *Arts and Decoration* (November), seeks to dispel some of our pet illusions that have deceived us into assuming ourselves "young." A young nation doesn't make a young people, it is obvious as soon as stated, for "tho we found a new land and established a new nation, our culture dates as far back as that of Europe." The talk about an "American" art, he maintains is beside the point now:

'We know there has been a Greek art, a French art, a Spanish art in the past, but in the future it will not again be possible to have these distinctly separate arts; because we here in America and people all over the world are no longer living within the confines of their own geographical barriers, but are in touch with everything that is going on. To-day, through the great facilities of contact that exist, we are able to know not only what is being achieved at present in the world, but better to know what has been achieved in the past, and so we can have a juster estimate not only of Europe past and present, but of ourselves past and present, as we should be able to get away from the idea that all things have been done better in the past and by other people, and to realize that the art of to-day can not be confined to nations, but must be —without barriers—a world art."

Neither is Europe so much better off than we are in furnishing an appreciative audience for the artist. Some of the very greatest artists of Europe were neglected and persecuted, "in some cases by the public and in some cases by the critics." Then, too—

"It is a mistake to repeat the pet phrase which everybody has come to accept without thinking—'that the peasant in the field in France or the portero at the door in Spain is a profound appreciator of art.' The fact is, he is usually densely ignorant of art. This great appreciation of art is in the spirit of very few at any time or place. In my time in France it was Bougereau who was the head man. He was covered with honors, he held the big offices, he had the greatest control over the exhibition societies of his time. He was the teacher. When it is not Bougereau, it is another man of the same type.

"These men, whom to-day we regard as the great Frenchmen, are not only often neglected, but frequently repudiated. I fear it is a mistake to think that appreciation of the world's supreme art efforts is ever very general in any country. It is not here, it is not over there. But if there is a distinction, there is a greater general appreciation here. . . .

"One of the reasons I am inclined to believe that there is increasing manifestation of culture in America is that everywhere throughout the country I find so many people who are so deeply and essentially kind—kindness in the relation of man to man—one might pointedly add of man to woman, and profoundly of man toward his fellow artists—a kindness which I think is not equaled, according to my experiences, among any other people in the world. I feel that here the tendency of art, the object of culture development, seems to be to attain a power of human sympathy and understanding, to arrive at a beautiful relationship, to become truly social.

"A thing that I have remarked among people very generally here is a growing desire to know, to discriminate, to have some part in the arts. The people are awake in this respect. They are asking questions about art. That is to say, the ordinary citizen is asking questions. An experience I have had as I come in contact with the models in my studio is that they are personally interested in what is being done. Very often abroad the model has no interest whatever in the artistic side of her life or in beauty as the artist sees it.

"Whereas, here the model comes to the studio. She may be only a typical little flapper in appearance, but presently I discover that she is interested—her interest may not be a very profound one, nevertheless, she is interested in some phase of art. I hear that she is writing poems, that she is studying dancing. She wants to judge my pictures. She questions whether they are good or bad. She is alive with interest. This is only a sign, but signs taken from the common people are very significant of a general, or at least the beginning of some general, current of thought. From many sources I have come to believe that the people as a whole here are more interested in art than the whole people of any country I have ever been in."

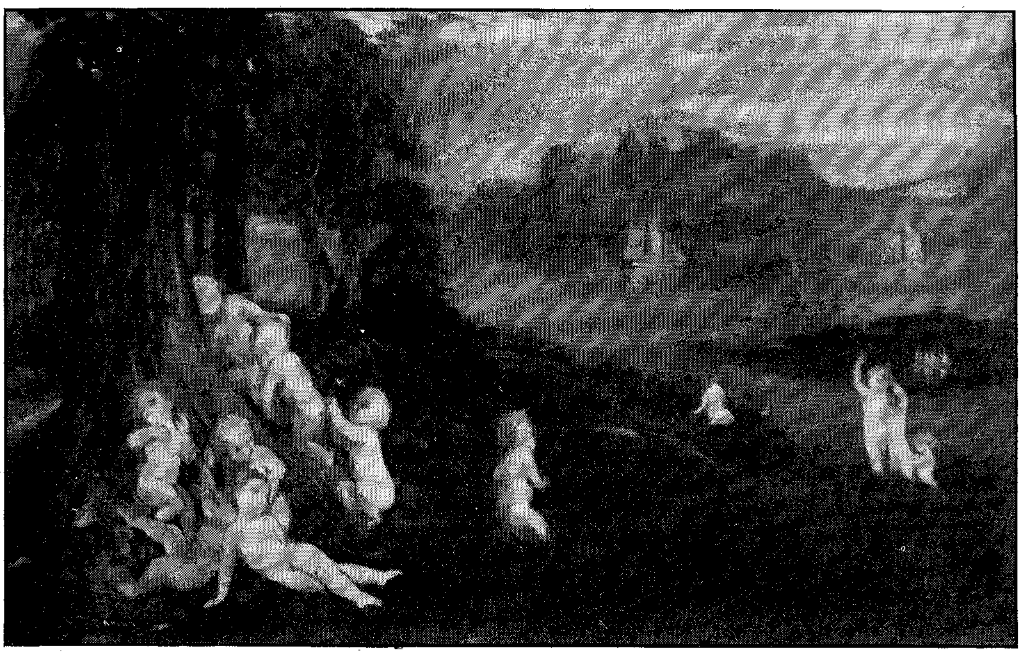
Mr. Henri cites the case of the visiting foreign artist, fêted and dined here, given big commissions, and patronizing us by saying that "little is to be expected of us tho there may be a hopeful future in store for us." Wait till we come of age! But—

"That the European has no more come of age than we have is evidenced all over Europe, in his environment, his religion, his humanities, his art. He has not a greater dignity or a superior culture. As a matter of fact, all people are really young together, some a little more stodgy than others, some a little more bumptious, some delight more innocently in brutalities. And there is no evidence that there are people anywhere whose culture is anything else than in early stages of development. This fact is inescapable.

"Everywhere there are individuals who have attained; but nations and peoples generally so far are only a shade away from barbarism. Let any one go to Madrid, Spain, and look at the new street which increased wealth has made possible—La Gran Via. Its architectural vulgarity is unbelievable. Right there, amid heritages from the great artists of the past, that have made it famous, a new street has been built that is as gaudy and vulgar as a Dutch cake. Yet with all this lavish expenditure going on, they do only some paltry patching up of that old structure, the Prado Museum, which houses Velasquez, in what is certainly not a fireproof building, and where most of the pictures are seen at a disadvantage. And at the same moment we find in our 'very young country' an increasing growth of buildings of such architectural grandeur, simplicity and loveliness that any one with a sense of dignity must have a continued thrill of pleasure in their contemplation. . . .

"There is nothing I detest so much as the 'screech eagle' attitude—the boast that masks as patriotism. What I am interested in is the simple looking at things square in the face, and asking if these things are true. Are we only three hundred years old, or have we as a background all that is fine and beautiful that has gone before us? Is not our present attitude of self-depreciation a mistake? My experience with the artists with whom I have had the opportunity to live, is that they are great students of life, masters in their own profession, as masters go. . . .

"Perhaps it is a good thing to remember what the patronizing foreign artist said—'that one day we may be the art center of the world.' Suppose we wake up to our job, participate and get into the pleasure of it! Let us become fair appreciators of ourselves, of what we have done, what we are doing, and thus speed on the fine things we intend to do!"



Courtesy of the Farargil Galleries

"YOUNG JOY GIVERS"

One of the highly imaginative pictures by Arthur B. Davies. The four pictures here reproduced were especially chosen by Mr. Henri to accompany his article.

TONING THE PIANO

TONING UP THE PIANO is something apart from tuning it. "The piano has its own inherent weakness," says Mr. W. J. Henderson of the New York *Sun*, and the principal of these is the tendency of the strings to diminish the tone volume once they are struck. To prolong the tone and enrich its color is something that younger wizard of mechanical invention, Mr. John Hays Hammond, Jr., has tried to accomplish with a new device. Mr. Lester Donahue gave a piano recital recently in New York whose chief interest was the exploitation of Mr. Hammond's invention. In Mr. Henderson's account of the proceedings we learn some secrets of the piano and its masters, one fact of which seems to point to the new contrivance as an invasion of the field formerly mastered by the pianist's skill. It is the player who "produces the impression of a singing tone who is the artist to be admired and envied." This is no new thing in piano-playing:

"As far back as the time of Karl Philip Emanuel Bach it was deemed important to get the singing tone. He wrote about it and said he always tried to acquire it and to write for the piano so as to make it possible. Mozart, who always thought vocally, held that piano passages should flow like oil. The invention of the pedals helped players, but something was still to come in the creation of the third or tone-sustaining pedal, which permits bass notes to prolong their vibrations while both hands are busy with other keys.

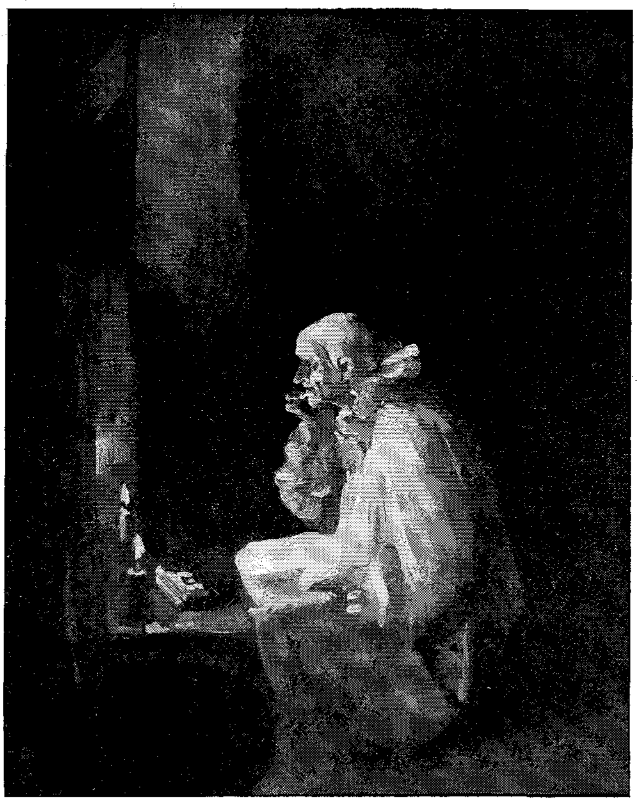
"But there have been scores of other inventions looking to the production of a really sustained tone by the piano. Some genius made a set of revolving brushes which stroked the strings and practically turned the piano into a hurdy-gurdy. The present writer had the felicity once to play on one of these instruments. He prefers the xylophone, which is at least an honest cackler.

"What Mr. Hammond's invention may prove to be worth will better be known when it is used as an accessory and not as an end. Mr. Donahue was evidently bent on displaying its powers to the full, with the result that he frequently distorted the music and misrepresented the composer. Furthermore, he accomplished little that is not achieved by masters of the keyboard with the means existing before the new invention arrived. There were some few instances in which the volume of a chord apparently increased some time after the impact of the hammers and there were others in which notes struck softly had more than the expected duration.

"These instances suggested important possibilities. But they were confined to the low and medium register of the piano. This writer was unable to detect any improvement in the singing quality of passages written in the upper treble. Whether this was due to a weakness in the invention itself or to a want of mastery of it by the player can not be told. But on the whole, the great virtuosi seem to go quite as far without the new contrivance as Mr. Donahue did with it. And perhaps even that statement is equivalent to saying that he proved a great deal."

THE "HICK"-CONTROLLED FILMS

THE BRITISH HAVE FOUND SOMETHING to blame for their cinema failure. It is "the Hicks" of America. Robert Nichols, sojourning in Hollywood, wrote the story of that baleful town in columns for the London *Times*, and revealed the heart of the film producer's mystery. It is that he strives to give the public what it wants, "and that is the reason why the standard of American films is so low." This public is, of course, the "millions of American citizens who are picturesquely called Hicks," writes Henry King in *The Adelphi* (London), "the mighty stream of standardized humanity that flows through Main Street." The movie, it is the art of the Hicks! "Whereat the English press is greatly moved to scorn," says Mr. King. "It has somebody else to blame for the desperate condition of the cinema. These Hicks! These gum-chewing, fire-eating Hicks!" And Mr. King begins his own dithyramb:



Courtesy of the Kraushaar Galleries

"THE OLD CLOWN"

John Sloan, whose pictures of real life have made him famous among American artists, here goes a little out of his field and gives us a tragic picture of one whose mission is to make fun.

> "As tho we had no Hicks at home, in this free and enlightened country. Dear old Hicks! Why it is even possible that our own home-grown Hicks may be a little more Hickory than the originals, in as much as they stubbornly prefer the American film to the home-product. And if we do not call them Hicks, a rose by any other name may smell as sweet.
>
> "Not the Hicks, therefore, are responsible for the condition of the cinema, but something altogether less distinctively American—Democracy. Does any one seriously imagine that if the great American producers were to aim at giving the English public what it wanted, the films would be better than those which satisfy and delight the dwellers in Main Street? Have the indigenous British films ever shown themselves to be better by a single caption than the imported Americans? They are on the same level as far as subject and treatment are concerned, and infinitely inferior technically.
>
> "The cinema is, through and through, a democratic art: the only one. It costs so much to produce a modern film—sometimes a million pounds is sunk in a single one—that the largest possible public is the only public which can concern the producer He must aim at producing a household commodity. It is as tho a publisher could exist only by publishing best-sellers But in the case of books the conditions are quite different. It costs very little, relatively, to produce a book. A publisher may sleep happily if one in fifty of his books is a veritable best-seller; he may be prosperous and respected and comfortable even tho he never hits upon a best-seller at all. Books that are bought by two, three, and four thousand people are very profitable to him in comparison with his outlay. It actually pays him to cater for the discriminating public. Not so the cinema-producer. With him it must be best-sellers all the way."

Mr. Nichols finds a remedy—tho one not so new. "Educate the public"; only he puts it in a form grateful to the British press, "educate the Hicks." Whereat Mr. King punctures another illusion of the cinema's enemy:

> "The English press echoes it, forgetting that to educate the public would be to compass its own destruction, or perhaps rather with the cynical knowledge that it has nothing to fear, because nothing will ever come of 'educating the public.' 'Educating the public' is, indeed, pure humbug. No amount of public education will bring the public to like better films, or better books. And what, anyhow, is the good of its liking better films, or better books? There is no such distinction in the world of art: there are good films and bad ones, good books and bad ones. The public can not be brought by easy stages from liking bad to liking good. That only leads to the worst condition of all: pretending to like that which is neither bad nor good, but simply rotten.
>
> "Let us away with the pious humbug of 'educating the public' to like anything: and above all with the particular humbug of educating the public outside the cinema to like better things in the cinema. It can't be done; and if it could, the result would be merely nasty—the singularly putrescent hypocrisy that masquerades as 'artistic culture.' If the cinema public is to be educated it must be educated by the cinema."

DICKENS'S PEOPLE ON STREET CORNERS—Dickens's genius may never have had a finer tribute paid it than in the controversy arising in Yarmouth, England, over the naming of streets in the borough after some of the characters in "David Copperfield." These characters have such a reality to the townspeople that members of the Town Council seriously discuss their moral qualities before they accept them for the honor of designating a street. In a cable dispatch to the New York *Times* we read:

> "It was suggested that the names Dickens Avenue, Copperfield Avenue, Steerforth Avenue, Peggotty Road and Barkis Road be given to certain Yarmouth highways, but Councilor Jack Salmon, who is described as 'a breezy fish salesman,' demanded to know just who *Steerforth* was. In the same breath he called *Barkis* 'a silly old pup' and 'a drunken rascal with a red nose.'
>
> "Councilor Hill, a dignified old resident of Yarmouth, informed Mr. Salmon that he would find out all about *Steerforth* in 'David Copperfield,' and added that, altho Dickens knew his Yarmouth and immortalized it in his book, some people in the town didn't seem to know their Dickens.
>
> "Alderman Goode said *Barkis* was not a drunken character but an honest old carrier.
>
> "Alderman Ferrier said that *Steerforth* was not a desirable character, altho he was a friend of *David Copperfield.* He brought disgrace upon a Yarmouth girl and himself came to a tragic end. Alderman Ferrier concluded, therefore, that it wasn't advisable to perpetuate *Steerforth's* name and moved that it should not be used. This was carried, but the other names were allowed to stand.
>
> "Meeting then adjourned, both sides being satisfied that public morals and the memory of Dickens had been properly preserved."

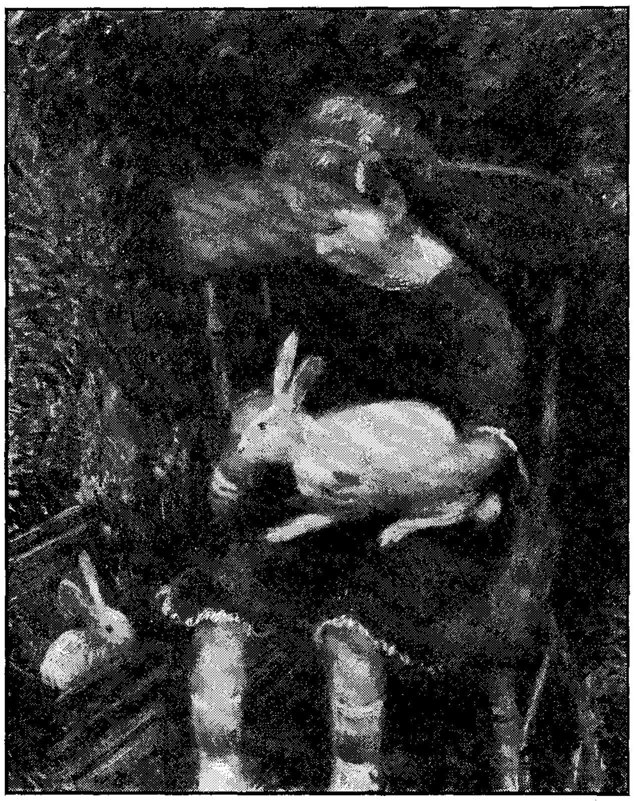
THE COVER

THE COVER THIS WEEK represents one of the most celebrated painters of the Renaissance, in fact, one of the most celebrated in art history—Tiziano Vecelli, or, as he is more familiarly known, Titian. He was born at Piede di Cadore, among the Alps of Friuli, but he is identified with the art of Venice, and he best exemplifies the opulence of life characteristic of that city. The picture which we reproduce from one that hangs in the Berlin Gallery is of his beloved daughter Lavinia. It represents his mature period and is a good illustration of his art in real portraiture, tho he occupied himself frequently with idealistic representations of the human figure. Of course, something of this idealism entered into everything that he did, for, according to the critic Burkhardt, "a most profound feeling for the harmony of existence possest him"; and in his pictures we see that "which in real life is trammeled and incomplete represented as free and perfect."

It is generally accepted that he was born in 1477, and when but a lad of nine he went to Venice in care of an uncle. He entered into apprenticeship with a mosaicist, Sebastiano Zuccato. His first painting masters were the two brothers Bellini, in whose studio he was a fellow pupil with Giorgione and Palma Vecchio. He seems to have been overawed by the commanding genius of Giorgione, and while that great master lived followed in his footsteps. The result of this lack of independence has perhaps robbed him of authorship in one of the world's far-famed pictures. Critics disagree as to whether the canvas called "The Concert," to be seen in the Pitti Palace in Florence, attributed to Giorgione, is not in reality a painting by Titian. The author of the excellent article on Titian in the New International Encyclopedia, of which we are giving a digest, observes that the paintings of Titian's early period resemble those of that master of whom so few examples remain, "except that they are more rugged, and the lines and colors are not so soft and melting." Besides "The Concert," his early period produced a "Holy Family," now in the National Gallery in London; the "Tribute Money" (Dresden), a number of portraits and representations of the Madonna, also the allegorical picture commonly known as "Sacred and Profane Love." This, says our author, is more properly called "Medea and Venus," and shows a striking contrast of the nude and the clothed figure in a beautiful sunny landscape. Of this painting Julia B. de Forest in her "Short History of Art" writes the following description:

> "A charming landscape background, glowing in the light of a summer evening; in the foreground is a fountain, and a little Cupid is dabbling his hands in the water. On the edge of the fountain leans a woman, very lightly draped. She holds in her hand a crystal vase, and looks at her companion with happy innocence. Sated Love, represented as a haughty woman richly drest, sits at the other side of the fountain. Her hands are gloved, she does not turn her head to gaze at Cupid, a rose fades unheeded at her side, and a lute untouched is by her elbow. The spirit of the allegory is carried out in the reliefs on the sarcophagus."

A second period is marked off between 1513 and 1530, wherein the influence of Giorgione is seen giving way to an increasing realism, breadth of treatment and mastery of color. Titian was busied at this time in painting most of his great altar pieces, beginning with the "Assumption of the Virgin" for the Church of the Frari in Venice, now removed from that church to the Academy. To this period also is credited the "Noli-me-tangere" (Christ appearing to Magdalen), a composition noted for marvelous balance of sentiment in figure and landscape and one of the prized possessions of the National Gallery in London. His works are so numerous that it is perhaps more or less tedious to enumerate them. The cities of Europe are fortunate in being supplied with examples of this artist's work, but America is not rich in them. A portrait of Philip II is in the possession of Mrs. T. J. Emery in Cincinnati, and the canvas called "Rape of Europa" is in the Isabella Stuart Gardner Museum in Boston. A portrait of Filippo Archinto, Bishop of Milan, is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. At the death of Titian's wife in 1530 he made a considerable change in his mode of life. He purchased a house in Venice which he furnished with great magnificence, and he speedily became the center of a famous literary and artistic circle.



Courtesy of the Kraushaar Galleries

LENNA WITH RABBITS

William H. Glackens, the painter here, is among the foremost American painters of genre.

Splendid decorative canvases of unusual size were executed for the churches and public buildings of Venice. Under the patronage of the Duke of Urbino, lasting from 1532 to 1538, his art expanded still further. With "subtle flattery he portrayed the rejuvenated features of the Duke's wife, Eleanora Gonzaga, in the celebrated 'La Bella di Tiziano,' perhaps his finest female portrait, also in the 'Girl with a Fur Cloak' (Vienna), and in the 'Venus of Urbino,' a rival of Giorgione's 'Venus,' and the most beautiful representation in refined voluptuousness in modern painting." In 1545 Titian visited Rome and was honored by the Pope. There he met Michael Angelo, whose influence is perceived in the "Danaë." He traveled also to Augsberg and painted an equestrian portrait of the Emperor Charles V, "a wonderful characterization of the irresistible but disappointed master of Europe and the New World."

His last pictures were religious in theme, like the "Saviour of the World" (Petrograd), and the great "Pietà" (Venice). He lived to his hundredth year, and was stricken by the plague August 17, 1576. Concluding:

> "If Giorgione was the founder of the modern landscape, Titian did more for its development, achieving the highest perfection before Poussin and Claude. Eliminating the detail of former painters, he rendered the typical in a landscape with high poetic charm. Tho he used landscape as only a setting for his figures, this setting was in itself perfect and complete. His favorite subjects were the Alps of his native Cadore and the lagoons of Venice. No one ever excelled him in the combination of powerful, sometimes merciless, realism, combined with noble and striking characterization. He was the greater painter of kings and nobles."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

TEACHING SECOND-STORY MEN TO CLIMB HIGHER

MORAL DULLARDS IN THE OHIO PENITENTIARY are learning a means of escape—escape from some of the causes which put them in the prison and which would make almost certain their return. It is an ambitious project which has been started in that prison, and Convict 49,068, evidently a successful student in the days of his enforced retirement, says that one returning to his late lodging might think that he had stumbled into a vocational training school by mistake—a school in which some of the so-called master minds are found to be pitifully weak, in need of a training which will make them useful citizens instead of useless criminals. Of the great changes which have taken place this convict writer gives us a forceful description in *The Outlook* (New York). If a former convict were to return, writes 49,068,

Photograph by courtesy of *The Outlook* (New York)

BETTER THAN BROODING AND NURSING HATE

A schoolroom in the Ohio Penitentiary, which an enthusiastic convict describes as "the most practical effort toward prison reform in the history of our penal institutions." Instead of "listening to a hard-boiled cell-partner tell how many 'peters' he had blown," these convicts are learning trades.

> "He would find the 1925 edition of 'Percy the Penman,' brush in hand, practising show-card lettering instead of forged signatures, and his cell buddy, 'Silk Hat Harry,' studying ad writing as thoroughly as he would a gullible prospect to whom he wished to make a quick cash sale of the Brooklyn Bridge. He would find 'Second-Story Pete' and 'Jerry the Yegg,' their wrinkled foreheads resembling the corrugations of an old-fashioned washboard, delving deeply into the perplexing mysteries of cube and square root, and their next-door neighbors, 'Two Gun Mike' and 'Shorty the Dip,' handicapped by the life-long habit of talking out of the corner of their mouths, conjugating French verbs or spelling down as tho their very lives depended upon the outcome. And if, at last, his bump of curiosity should get the better of him and he should demand to know what on earth they were doing, he would get this reply: 'Learnin' somethin', chump. Gwan, git away from here!'"

It was by a strange circumstance that the changes were begun. Some time ago, Convict 49,068 tells us, Chaplain Reed, whose duties include those of librarian, noticed that many of the prisoners were in the habit of drawing out books on technical subjects and were returning them within a few days. Himself a student, he knew that these books could not be assimilated in so short a time. Investigation showed that, instead of being the "master minds" they are commonly described to be, 32 per cent. of the prisoners could neither read nor write, and 47 per cent. had called it an education when they reached the third grade. The fact was evident that the men had a thirst for knowledge, but did not know how to study. Chaplain Reed called together his assistants, a few of the better-educated prisoners, told them of the need of their fellow-prisoners, and the Intra-Wall Correspondence School of the Ohio Penitentiary—"the most practical effort toward prison reform in the history of our penal institutions—was born." And here is the routine into which hope has been injected:

> "We get up at 6 A. M. After working all day in the shops or sitting in the Idle House—as hundreds, through lack of work, are compelled to do—with just a short time out for dinner, we are again locked in our 'drums' at 4:30 P. M. Lights are turned out at 8:30 P. M. On Sundays, except for the short time we are at meals or in chapel, we spend the entire day in our cells—cells in which no reasonably sane man would care to house his dog; for into many of them the sun has never shone, and when they were erected sanitary conveniences were unheard of.
>
> "How long could you live in that sort of environment without losing all hope, without becoming bitter, without plotting revenge? How long could you live in an Idle House, where you had to sit all day on a long wooden bench, thinking, brooding, doing nothing for days, weeks, at a time? How long could you sit there without losing your mind, or coming out, as so many have done, with the firm determination to get even? And why not? To make a man think normally you must let him live normally.
>
> "Under this system we can devote the long, weary hours hitherto spent in brooding over our condition, or listening to a 'hard-boiled' cell partner tell how many 'peters' he had blown and the hundreds of 'soft touches' he'd made, to learning a trade. And if, upon our release, we are given a fair chance to work at it, and not the 'bum's rush,' the taxpayers will have fewer convicts to support."

Reform must, of course, be accomplished by the men themselves, but Chaplain Reed and Warden Thomas, says this convict, have turned out some men who have become even brilliant scholars and made teachers of unruly spirits, "and any one who can do that has done more toward helping us back on the slippery straight and narrow path than all the legislation our assemblies can write onto the books." There is Spike, for instance:

> "Spike was what the world called an habitual criminal. He was only twenty-six years old, but had spent almost seventeen of those behind prison bars. We locked together for a while, and he told me something of his life's history. He had never known his mother—she died bringing him into the world—and a switch-engine got his father when Spike was eight. Two years later the Boys' Industrial School got Spike, and the State has been his host on and off ever since. One day Spike walked

into the chaplain's office and rather sheepishly asked if he could have a course.

"'Certainly you can, Spike,' was the chaplain's reply. 'But I don't want you to take one unless you will promise me to go through with it.'

"Spike promised. And when the chaplain asked him what study he wished to pursue, he asked for a course in poultry-raising! Can you beat it? Well, he got one; and from then on Spike was another man entirely. And if any one wanted to talk to Spike, the *pièce de résistance* of the conversation would have to be chickens. Spike's been out for over a year now (just eight months longer than he ever managed to stay before), and the last I heard from him was a jubilant note stating that he was working on a chicken farm, where he was chambermaid to a large flock of full-blooded Plymouth Rocks.

"There are some who insist that Spike's reformation is just a flash in the pan, that he'll come back. But I'm betting that he doesn't. For he also stated in his note that whenever he felt the urge to shatter the Seventh Commandment he simply opened one of those roadside vegetable stands, and that's one form of highway robbery our lawmakers have completely overlooked. Besides, Spike didn't have to go to work when he was released; he could have gone back to the old mob or into politics. So, if he has not reformed, he has at least developed some commendable scruples, and that's a step in the right direction. Hats off to Chaplain Reed and his college, which, even tho it has crowbars for window screens, is making our greatest failure—our prison system—pay dividends in rehabilitated men and women."

MORE DAMPENING FOR THE WETS

SUCH ELATION AS THE WETS may have felt in concluding from the Johnson report that the churches might be willing to have the Prohibition law modified will be dampened by the recent statement of the Federal Council of Churches. This statement announces that "there is nothing in the Prohibition report of the Research Department of the Federal Council of Churches to justify any modification whatever in the position of the churches on the Prohibition issue." Furthermore, in the opinion of Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, president of the Federal Council, a majority of the workers of the country have become supporters of Prohibition and favor its enforcement.

The Johnson report, it will be remembered, admits that Prohibition enforcement and observance have been defective in places, and says "no cocksure optimism is warranted, nor is pessimism or 'defeatism' justified by the facts." The report precipitated a wide-spread controversy, in which ardent dry forces charged the Federal Council itself with "defeatism." Wet organizations, on the other hand, were elated at what some construed to be admissions of a general breakdown, and used the report as material in their campaign for modification of the Volstead Law. The Federal Council now disabuses the minds of those who were led into "serious misunderstandings which have arisen in connection with that report," and reasserts its position as stanchly dry. The statement, issued under the name of the Administrative Committee, is, in part, as follows:

> "First of all, the committee would emphasize its unequivocal support of national prohibition, as expressed in many public utterances and reaffirmed by the quadrennial session of the whole council in Atlanta last December. We declare our strong conviction that the policy of Prohibition is the deliberately and permanently established policy of this nation, that this policy has not failed, but, on the contrary, has already yielded results which fully justify its adoption, that the liquor traffic and the saloon must not come back again and that the churches must set themselves with new purpose to see that Prohibition is enforced by law and sustained by the national conscience.
>
> "The Federal Council calls upon the churches to undertake a renewed moral crusade to strengthen the hands of those who are responsible for Prohibition enforcement and, in particular, to give a greater measure of moral support to the newly reorganized activities of the Federal Government."

Prohibition has not failed, asserts Dr. Cadman in an address recently broadcast from the Bedford Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, and it need not be expected that there will be any surrender of ground gained. Violators of the law, he asserts, include certain society elements and persons of wealth, "whose example is fostering the evil of drinking among some of the youth, causing thousands of young people to race down the road of rum and ruin." But, as we quote from a summary of the address:

> "While some of our social sets and leaders persist in ignoring the law and use all the liquors they can get, the mass of the people are behind the Prohibition movement. A majority of the working men and women of the country favor Prohibition and recognize the benefits to themselves that have come from it. So long as they stand true to their convictions in this respect there can be no successful attacks on Prohibition by its enemies.
>
> "You need not think that revocation of this law is likely. However, I advise churches not to place too much confidence in politics in efforts to uphold the law. Use moral suasion rather than politics. Do away with all bickerings and let us determine this question finally and completely.
>
> "Prohibition has resulted from the evils and long record of lawlessness of the liquor dealers. They have turned over the evils and lawlessness of the bootlegger, and that part of society that traffics with him is a partner in his crime. If I had my way all bootleggers of alien birth would be deported. We can well spare ships from the fleet of unused vessels anchored in the Hudson River for the purpose of carrying back the alien bootleggers to the places from wherever they came to this country.
>
> "I know of no man with a brain so anemic as to desire the return of the old evils of the liquor traffic; the saloon is dead. The welfare of the young and of future generations is a positive trust to us all, and particularly to the churches, the colleges and other educational organizations, to maintain the Prohibition law and deal with the real dangers that menace and would destroy it."

In welcoming the Federal Council's announcement of its position as clearing up the misunderstandings which followed upon the Johnson report, the Brooklyn *Eagle* observes that "no survey in America can be other than one-sided without being misunderstood and subjected to calumny." The field of polemics, it says, is easy to enter. Its own belief "is that unless or until the churches change their attitude, Prohibition on Volstead or near-Volstead lines will continue." The Federal Council's statement, thinks the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, can not but have a profound effect upon law observance generally. "It is clearly perceived that church adherents have it within their power to exercise a more potent moral influence in this direction than in the recent past." Characterizing as preposterous the notion that the Prohibition law should not have been passed, and therefore should not be observed, *The Age-Herald* remarks, "Americans should remember that the Prohibition Amendment and the Volstead Law were both achieved in strict accordance with the law and the Constitution."

> "Therefore, technically, it is as much a law as any law we have. There is nothing irregular nor unprecedented about the Prohibition statutes in any particular. Those who refuse to obey it have no basis for that refusal except their own desires or hope of profit. It is as much the duty of the citizen to obey this law as to obey any law.
>
> "The doctrine that the individual may legitimately choose which laws he shall obey and which not is a dangerous doctrine, and would, if generally accepted, undermine our very Government. The churches can do more than they have done to complete this Prohibition effort which the churches themselves began and have put into law, joined in the final years by industrial influences. If Prohibition is not enforced, the fault will not be with the law."

To quote an adverse view, the Springfield *Union*, however, thinks the latest statement of the Federal Council but adds to the confusion caused by the Johnson report, and it says:

> "When the administrative committee goes on to state what in its opinion it is necessary for the churches to do in the circumstances, we find it virtually admitting many of the facts. It declares that 'the churches must set themselves with new purpose to see that Prohibition is enforced by law and sustained by the national conscience.' That is to say, Prohibition is

not enforced by law and is not sustained by national conscience. A little amplification of this proposition might reveal that it is not enforced by law for the very reason that it is not sustained by national conscience. Nothing which the national conscience of America sustained would need to be enforced at the point of marine guns and police pistols.

"There is no longer necessity to enlighten the public mind as to the methods by which Prohibition was put over in war time, methods which in themselves were evidence that it could not have been done by an appeal to national conscience. How permanent the policy is the future will tell. What can be said with certainty is that there would be absolutely no chance for its adoption to-day. The permanency of the policy depends on the time it takes to get out of our governmental system something that now in the light of results could not be got into it."

CHINA'S RELIGIOUS RUNNYMEDE

CHINESE BAPTISTS IN SWATOW, South China, have issued a declaration of independence which may make Swatow the religious Runnymede of China. Influenced by the stress of the new nationalism which is awakening an intense patriotism in China, 5,000 of these Baptist converts have summarily cut the strings which bound them to the control and direction of the American Baptist Foreign Mission and taken their religious destiny into their own hands. So far as Baptist work there is concerned, South China will now proceed upon native and autonomous lines, with the missionaries as advisers only. A convention has been organized to be managed by a board of eighty, sixty-five being Chinese leaders and fifteen American missionaries. This board will function through an executive committee of nine, all of whom are Chinese Baptists. The step is of profound significance, and may prove to be as epochal as is the story of the English meadow. The declaration expresses gratitude for the work done for the Chinese by the missionaries and churches in America. and voices an aspiration for larger service in promotion of Christ's kingdom in China. The document, translated by the Rev. Jacob Speicher, for thirty years a missionary in South China, was recently received by the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, and is published by *The Baptist* (Chicago). It expresses a determined faith in the Gospel of Jesus Christ and recites some grim details of Western overlordship. We read:

"Conditions at present are truly deplorable. The unequal treaties squeeze our very life-breath. Imperialism is exerting its dreadful power to press us to the ground. Thus Christ's teaching 'freedom through truth' is being destroyed. The people of China hold to the ideals of the 'Brotherhood of Man' and for this reason the hindrances caused by the unequal treaties should be ended and the unequal treaties abolished. We, therefore, trust God will, before long, grant us true freedom.

"Generally speaking, Christianity is making daily progress. During the month of April, 1922, there was organized in Peking the Anti-Christian Movement, which soon spread to other cities in China. They brought charges against Christianity, claiming that the Christian religion strangles independent thinking and fosters capitalism; that it is in direct conflict with modern science and socialism. Christians are called 'foreigners' slaves,' 'hunting dogs to the foreigners,' etc., etc. But we are not distrest because of that. We pray that God may enlighten them and forgive them their sins, and on the other hand we are determined by good deeds to be true defenders of the Truths of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"Not long ago Great Britain and Japan committed very unrighteous and cruel deeds in Shanghai. This occasioned the people to speak ill all the more against Christianity, claiming that the Christian religion destroys the national character of its converts; they are denationalized and the churches are 'factories' for the production of 'homeless slaves.' Missionaries are said to be 'forerunners of invaders' of China, etc., etc. Thus it is simply true to say that under such conditions it has become very difficult to carry on the work and affairs of the Christian Church. Nevertheless, we know that God's Spirit is sustaining and comforting us in our endeavor to press on and forward. As the Apostle Paul said, 'But one thing I do, forgetting the things which are behind, and stretching forward to the things which are before, I press on toward the goal unto the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.' No matter how great our difficulties may be, we firmly believe that the Truth will prevail—it can not be destroyed."

The necessity for propagating the Gospel in China by native Christians is shown in the following paragraphs, the second of which contains an ironic, if unintentional, reproof of foreign Christians:

"In as much as the preaching of Christianity in China is under the protection of the treaties secured by foreign Powers, people suspect that Christianity represented by foreign missionaries has a close relation with politics. Thus all the churches in the Ling-Tong district are called the 'Great American Church.' Since it is impossible to clear up the misunderstanding existing in the minds of the non-Christians, the Chinese church should now declare independence and cease to depend for its life upon the protection originally secured under the treaties.

"The most important factor in the present Chinese church is that the Christians should have pure Christian characters."

This action by the South China Baptists has been taken in all good-will toward the Foreign Missionary Society, comments *The Baptist*, and it bespeaks a similar attitude on the part of the Baptists here. As for the Baptist missionaries, we are assured that they hail it as a tremendous step in the right direction. They know that there are many obstacles and problems bound up in this peaceful revolution. "But none of these things frightens them or influences them in any way to take a backward step or to flinch from a providence of God which carries with it inevitable trouble." They know, says *The Baptist*, "that independence for the South China missions means in the long run a precedent for all other missions that are able to walk alone, thus leaving the Foreign Society free to extend its service in old fields which need strengthening and into new fields hitherto untouched by the Gospel of Christ."

Some insight into the causes and implications of the independence movement is afforded us by A. F. Groesbeck, from whose article in *The Baptist* we quote this:

"Chinese motives may not always be as pure as were those of our forefathers when they added weight to their protest by throwing the tea into the Boston harbor, but the principle is the same and their right incontestable. By strike and boycott they are merely doing on a scale nation-wide, and with Oriental thoroughness, what we did at Boston. If reports are to be trusted, they are succeeding to a remarkable degree in freeing their land of everything foreign. I am not here discussing the political implications of the movement, but attempting to get at the explanation of what occurred at Swatow. With this national and political movement as a background, we can readily see why the Chinese Baptists declared their administrative independence. They were driven to it by the spirit of the hour, a spirit which for abounding fervor and utter abandonment has by many a correspondent been styled 'madness.' The Christians were compelled to maintain the proposition that men can be patriots and Christians at the same time. Failing in this, they themselves and the whole Christian cause in China would be lost. The Spirit of God must have helped the Chinese to see this much more clearly than we foreigners were able to see it, merely because we were foreigners and not indigenous Christians.

"In passing, it is also to be remembered that side by side with these churches founded by American Missions there were Chinese churches founded by British Missions. For these churches founded by the British it was absolutely a matter of life and death to clear themselves from the charge of being 'foreign slaves and puppets.' This they had done with characteristic thoroughness. Naturally, American Mission founded churches must do something similar or take the consequences. There seems to have been no animosity toward their missionaries that prompted the move. When we get far enough away from events to get the right perspective, what has taken place in China the past year is not unlikely to go down in history as one of the great patriotic movements of all time. Missionaries and their supporters will one day be as proud of their connection with it as a Daughter of the American Revolution is of Lexington and Concord. We shall be proud that our Christians were not the less patriotic because they bore the name of Christ."

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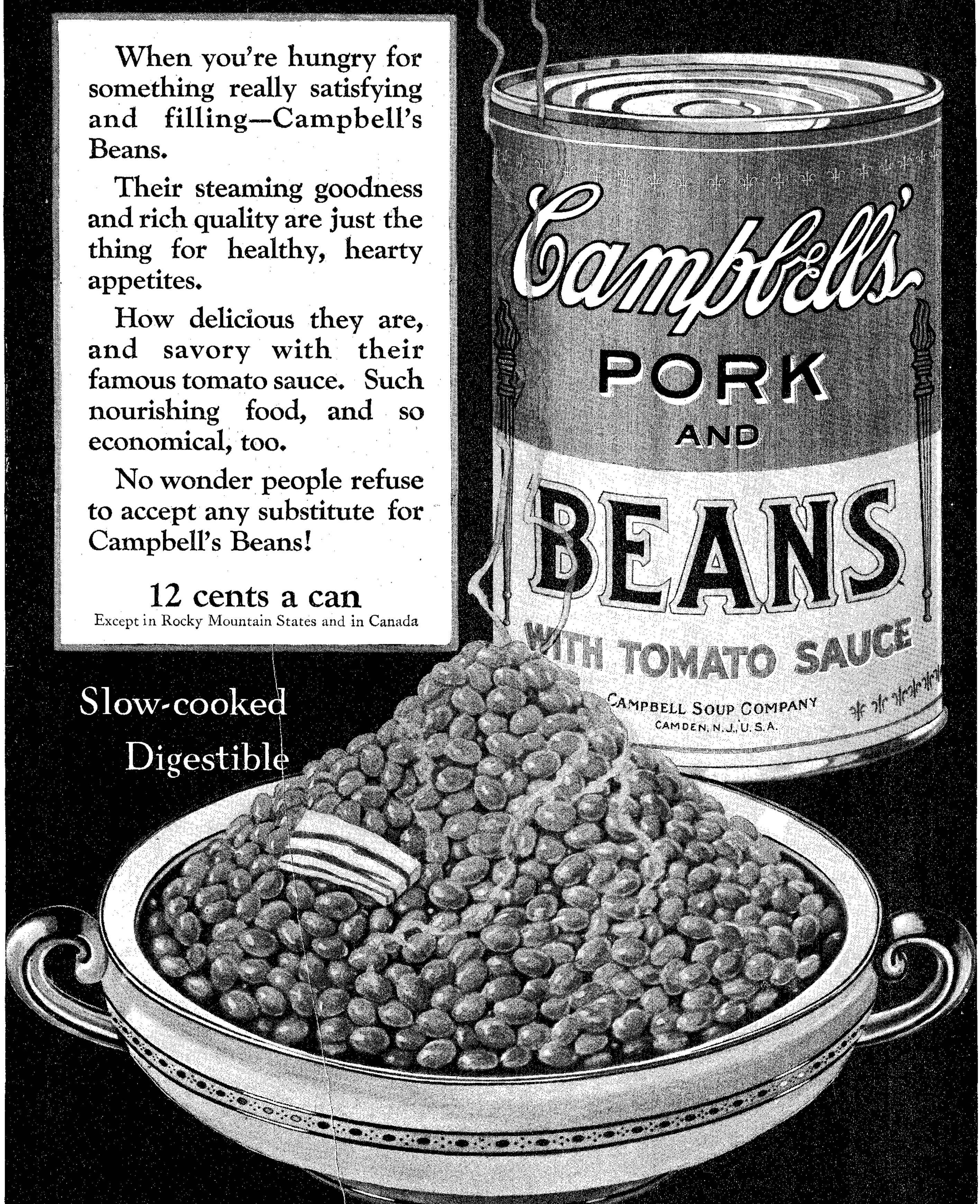
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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE *South African Nation* (Cape Town) has a Kruger number celebrating his centenary, and prints this song which may have interest for many. The translator is the husband of Olive Schreiner.

THE TRANSVAAL VOLKSLIED

National Song of the South African Republic

(Translation by S. C. Cronwright-Schreiner
at Hanover, 12 Dec. 1900)

Know ye that folk of hero heart,
And yet enslaved so long?
In freedom's cause its lifeblood shed
In battle 'gainst the wrong?
Come burghers, let our flags wave high!
Our suff'rings now are past!
Shout to the heavens our heroes' deeds!
Free folk are we at last!
Free folk are we, free folk are we, free folk,
free folk, at last!

Know ye that land so little sought,
Yet so superbly grand?
Where nature's wondrous marvels lie,
Scattered with lavish hand?
Transvaalers, shout our festal songs!
Here stood our hero band!
Here rang our cries of victory!
This is our fatherland!
This heav'nly land, this heav'nly land, this
is our father-, fatherland!

Know ye that state, a little child
Among the world's great powers?
And yet declared by England's might
As free and once more ours?
Transvaalers, noble was your strife,
And great our agony!
But God our destiny has ruled!
Praise Him that we are free!
Praise to our God, praise to our God, that
we are free, that we are free!

The Scandinavian Review (New York) brings to our attention some Norwegian poets, among them Olaf Bull, described as "an outsider from society, a homeless bohemian, an anti-citizen in all modes of thought, a poet without any other task in the world than to write verses." It might stand for Paul Verlaine, except that Bull is a poet of nature as well as emotion. One of his notable poems is here given in translation:

THE RETURN

By Olaf Bull

On the fourth day came I again!
And still the window, open, plays
On its hinges, rattling; so plain
In the moonlight the white snows fell!
Ay, now has the clean, wet breeze
In these four deserted days
Swept from the linden trees
A greening fragrance to my cell.

Filled it with the light
Breath of the sturdy pine
Nor left the slightest dross
Of my lips, no spoiling trace!
And as it is cleansed to-night
By moon and twigs and moss,
The air is inhumanly fine
And pure in this narrow place.

More than human is my revel,
Deep, deep in my heart is the spring,
Here, fumbling on the table's level,
My hand finds a trifling, white thing,—
A note from the ever tender
So firm and so fine is it penned!
Like a dream across the paper
The delicate waves extend.

My own name I behold
In the light from the moon-white hills
And her dear name below
And a word or two between—
But the form of the word slips away,
Its secret of joy untold,
Fades in the paper's white glow,
In a mother-of-pearl, magic sheen.

But still I shall not light
My tranquil, ruddy lamp—
I would conjure by heaven above
That a caress from the page might come!
My seeking eye can read now
Plainly the words: "My love—"
And afterwards, veiled in tears,
Strangely wistful: "Our home—"

And up through some sea of dreams
Where unearthly torches glow
The rarest of gifts now seems
To rise from the pallid deep—
First to the naked eye!
Soon drunk to conceive that this gift
So rare, tearstained, I may lift
To my naked lips to keep.

One wouldn't deny William Rose Benét the *flair* for good swashbuckling romance. Here is evidence of his gift in *The Forum*.

TURPIN AT VAUXHALL

By William Rose Benét

In a brilliant barge from Whitehall stair
Sue and Thisbe, pretty Miss Prue,
Up azure Thames through evening air
Close to the Vauxhall landing drew.
Dick Turpin, late of the Great North Road
On the Grand Cross Walk surveyed the crowd
Where temples, pavilions, statues glowed
Under glittering lights in a rosy cloud.

Bow Street runners, patrols forgot,
Where peer and poet in tie-wigs paced
'Twixt mimic cascade and goblin grot,
(Gay coats full-skirted, flowered and laced)
Where colored like crocus gleamed each gown,—
Bright eyes asparkle from fan or hood,—
Where red lips chattered the talk of town,
In the midst of it all Dick Turpin stood.

Thronged by gallants they passed him by,
Thisbe and Prue, on their conquering way,
The surf of voices swelled loud and high.
The booths were crowded, the music gay.
Old legends awoke in Turpin's mind,
(His nostrils tingled with *eau de luce*)
Of Colonel Blood and of Captain Hind,
Of Claude Duval—and the hangman's noose!

He turned, a-shiver. In ambuscade
His black mare waited. 'Twas near the hour . . .
Down graveled paths to a darkling glade,
He checked—at a sound from a shadowed bower,
A muffled shriek! With whipped-out sword
Bold Turpin burst through a screen of vine,
As Prue, in the grip of a maudlin lord,
Flinched back from a table splashed with wine.

By a twist of the neck-cloth spun about
Highwayman collared blustering peer.
"You have lost me a bishop's coach, past doubt,—
Have periled my neck, you must pay me dear!
So, my Vauxhall fowl, be you neatly trussed;
And—I beg to relieve you of—this—and this;
One move—and I lesson with cut and thrust
The proper price for a lady's kiss!"

'Twas thus, in a summer-house, gagged and bound,
With oyster eyeballs that glared to curse,
Marveling maskers at midnight found
Purple and mottled, Milord Fitzurse . . .
But, slowly reined from a meteor ride,
Where low in the sky dimmed London Town,
Turpin's mare struck a dreamlike stride
Under the starlight, over the down.

Musing, her rider stroked her mane,
Twirled a white rose he stooped to smell,
Pursed his lips as to tune again;
"Strange," he murmured, "what then befell—!
And I must live—" (and his smile was young)
"I must live a rogue—who have lost a bride;
And indeed, my dear, I shall live to be hung!"

He was hanged at York, come Eastertide.

Hallowe'en has passed, but autumn is still with us, and the Detroit *Free Press* offers us an exercise in dialect, besides a dip into homely mythology.

AUTUMN

By James P. Broomfield

The wee folk cute an' cannie
In kilts o' every hue
Are crowding down the byways
Their caps a' jewell'd wi' dew.
They gather in October
When apples overhead
Smile doon sae sweet an' temptin'
In coats o' gowd an' red.

Some o' the lads are pipin'
An' ithers runnin' roon,
Bonnie wee lasses dancin'
An' jumpin' up an' doon.
We hear some wee rogues whustlin'
It's queer they're never seen
Till orchard trees are rustlin'
Wi' fruit at Hallo'een.

The heather an' the bracken,
The rowan an' the haw
A' nid nod to the wee folk
Wha gi'e this merry ca'.
Their kilts o' rich rare colours
An' breeks o' gowd an' green
We sometimes catch a blink o'
Aboot fair Hallo'een.

The sang impassioned laverock
Still lingers 'mang the cluds
An' rich notes o' the mavis
Are echoing in the wuds
When merry wee folks gather
A' lauchin' lood wi' glee
Scatterin' a' their colours
Owre bonnie brae an' lea.

They're splashin' tree wi' crimson
They're throwin' nuts aroon,
Leaves that were green an' silv'ry
They're paintin' gowd and 'broon.
The mischief's in them surely,
They're changin' every scene
The clever little wee folk
Wha sport at Hallo'een.

What here is due to the original and what to the translator for *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin) it would be hard to say, but modern poetry could be enriched by more such:

IN THE FORE OF THE YEAR

(Munster Folk Song Translated)

By Padraic Colum

In the fore of the year, and on Candlemas Day,
All early at Mass I remarked her;
Like the dew on green corn, as bright and as clear,
Were her eyes, and her voice was the starling's.

With bragging and lies I thought that her mind
I'd engage, and then win her with praises,
But through Spring and through Summer she has
left me to rise
Every day with a pain that will slay me.

O come, O my Love, ere the life from me goes,
If your hand but to lightly lay on me,
And a grief take away that none else can remove,
For now 'tis the reaping of barley!

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Pyorrhea strikes 4 out of every 5

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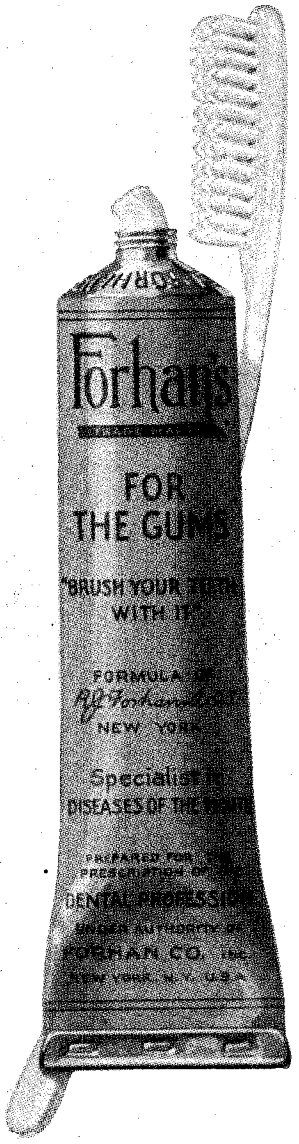
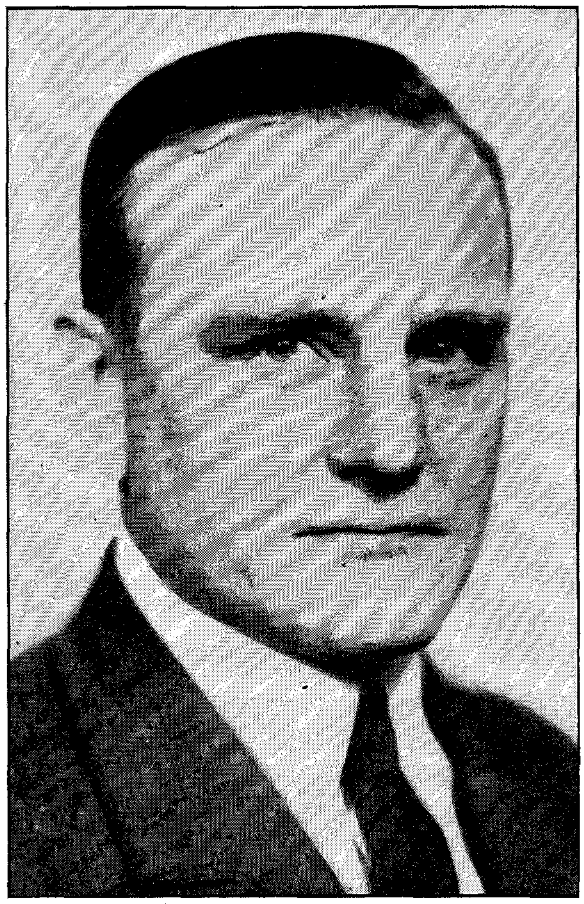


PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

"A NEW AL SMITH"—BUT THIS TIME A REPUBLICAN

"THE SIDEWALKS OF NEW YORK," as a political chorus of victorious popularity, has its counterpart in Detroit, where another ex-newsboy has attracted the nation's attention by winning a great fight for reelection and entrenching himself in a position of power at the head of that city's municipal affairs. And it happens that he, too, is a Smith—a particularly lively member of that ancient and honorable tribe. Mayor John W. Smith, if you please, "the Man who Beat the Klan." Among the special correspondents who remark on the parallels between his career and that of his famous namesake, the Governor of New York, is John J. Leary, Jr., who also tells us that in his directness of speech and attack, his contempt of fraud and froth, he resembles "Al" Smith, "with whom from now on he will frequently be compared." He has the same instinct for "gripping the jugular in public questions," the same contempt for sumptuary legislation calculated to make people good over night. A product of the tenements, "the spirit of the sidewalks of New York is his as much as that of New York's Governor." In a Detroit dispatch to the New York *World*, a day or two after Mayor Smith's exciting victory of the ballot boxes, Mr. Leary quotes him as delivering this brief autobiography:



International Newsreel photograph

FROM THE SIDEWALKS OF DETROIT

Mayor John W. Smith, who triumphed over bitter opposition, has much in common with New York's popular Governor.

"I was a newsboy at six. At fifteen I lied my way into the Spanish-American War. I became Mayor of Detroit at forty-two."

John W. Smith, the chunky, boyish-looking conqueror of the Klu Klux Klan in Tuesday's classic battle, looked out of the window smiling reminiscently.

"I think that lie I swore to get into the Army—I swore I was eighteen," he went on—"will be forgiven me. My father was a Union soldier in the Civil War, and I felt he'd have wanted me in that war. At seventeen I was a Corporal of regulars in the Philippine insurrection."

There was nothing boastful in the statement. Plain, matter of fact—that is the best description of Mayor Smith.

Like New York's Governor, he would repeal the Volstead Law if he could and leave the police free to attack real police problems. Like Governor Smith he has the confidence of men of large affairs and the affection of the lowly, and the Governor's faith in political organization properly conducted.

Unlike the Governor, he is a Republican.

"When my father died," he told me, "I had to go to work. Before school in the morning, I carried a newspaper route. Then I went to school. I sold evening papers. Altogether I never had but four years of regular schooling. What else I got, I picked up."

How he picked it up, this man whom I, last week, heard exchanging fluent German with a delegation of visiting German trades unionists, and on whose desk I saw a Spanish grammar, is told by an old resident of Detroit.

"Nights after he had sold his papers," this old man told me, "you'd see Johnnie Smith, with a Martha Washington roll or two and a frankfurter, going into the library. Often I've seen him fall asleep over a book there. Old Mr. Utley, long the librarian, would let him sleep until closing up time. Then he would chase him home."

"That is true," said the Mayor when I asked him of it. "Having been denied the chance of an education every boy ought to have, I made up my mind to get it. I wanted my place in the sun. I was selling papers and studying when I could, when the Spanish War broke out. I went into it with the 32d Michigan Infantry; in the Philippines my outfit was the 38th Infantry."

Discharged from the Army, Smith returned to Detroit where he set about learning the steamfitter's trade. Two years from the day he started, we are told, he was supervising the work of the man who had been his teacher, and in a short time was superintendent of construction of a nationally important sprinkling company and president of the local union of steamfitters. And Mr. Leary continues:

He might still be supervising construction were it not for a strike. The company asked that he quit the union. He elected to retain his union card and strike with his men. Up to that time he had no thought of politics.

The late Dr. E. W. Haas, a widely known physician, was responsible for his entry into the game. As a sideline, Dr. Haas played politics, and he asked young Smith to handle a campaign in his district. He carried the district, and attracting the attention of Milton Oakman, then the Republican boss of Wayne County. Oakman enlisted his valuable aid in the campaign to make Chase Osborn Governor. As his well-earned reward, Osborn made him Deputy Labor Commissioner.

Michigan then had as good labor laws as most of the States. They were not, however, enforced. Smith, as Deputy Commissioner began applying them.

"They were fine laws," he says, "but no one ever thought to apply them. I enforced the laws as a bank would enforce a note, and I collected a fine assortment of enemies doing so."

He still was in the Labor Department when the Roosevelt-Taft break came. The Republican organization was with Taft and the Administration, Smith lined up with Roosevelt and took charge of the Wayne County drive. The fight that followed is a lurid spot in the history of Michigan politics, with State troops guarding the convention hall to keep the Roosevelt delegates out.

In the contest that followed before the Republican National Committee, Smith presented the case of the Roosevelt men. There he met Roosevelt, for whom he carried Detroit and the State in the following election. That part of his career he explains on the ground that he "was always progressive."

"Roosevelt and his ideals always appealed to me," he said.

Smith's next public job was that of Chief Deputy Sheriff of Wayne County. Ordinarily the position is more attractive than active. It fell to Smith, however, to have to handle a nasty labor situation and rioting involving 6,000 men at an alkali plant in one of the suburban towns. That was in 1915.

The situation was brought to a crisis by the beating up of an old striker by a policeman with more brawn than brains. The result was an attempt to wreck the plant. The attempt was well under way when Smith, mounting a freight-car, addrest the mob. He told its members of their rights and their duties, and wound up by asking them to let him serve as arbitrator.

They were willing. So was the company. The next day the strike was settled to the satisfaction of everybody. And we read:

From the Sheriff's office, Mr. Smith went to the Senate from Detroit, being elected without opposition. His record there has never been attacked. It included the blocking of an attempt to wreck the home-rule laws affecting the cities of the State, and the securing of an enactment that permitted the City of Detroit to set up its own property abstract bureau, thereby breaking up an "air-tight" combination that made the searching of titles slow and costly.

In the Senate he also was the proponent of much social legislation, more particularly laws intended to apply to the protection of women and children in industry.

He still was in the Senate in 1920 when Oakman's power was broken and he retired from leadership, Smith inheriting whatever remained of the organization. With it he got behind the campaign of Senator Hiram Johnson for the Republican nomination for President, fought the Wood and Lowden agents who flooded the State with money, and carried it for the Californian by 80,000, forcing the State Convention to instruct all delegates to stand by Johnson until released by him.

He held it solid for seven ballots. When the break came to Harding he still held his Wayne County delegates in line for Johnson. As his reward, Harding made him Postmaster, where he reorganized the local office, promoted carriers and clerks to supervisory positions and initiated the drive for higher salaries. When this became a heated subject before Congress, and postmasters were ordered to keep hands off, he went to Washington in defiance of orders and pleaded for the men.

That explains why he is the only man in the United States who has never been a carrier that holds membership in the carriers' organization.

He was advocating development of the air mail until he became known as the "Flying Postmaster." He was still Postmaster a year ago, when a vacancy occurred in the office of Mayor, and friends sought him to run.

"I did not wish to become a candidate and would not have become one," he said, "had it not been for the Detroit *Evening News*. It ran an editorial laughing at me and daring me to run. For thirty years no one had thought of defying it politically. I did and, as you know, I won. I kept every promise that I made in that campaign.

"*The News* now calls me a machine politician. I haven't had time to build a machine. But I will. It will be a machine for service."

The Mayor described his election as "a victory for tolerance led by Protestants," and continued:

"The three big things in my campaign, were: The declarations against the Klan and for me by Henry Ford, and the other great leaders of industry and business; the call of a Klan speaker at a meeting address by the Klan candidate for tar and feathers for women who would not vote for him, and the refusal after agreeing to do so of the Klan candidate to debate with me over the radio."

WE ENTERTAIN JAPANESE ROYALTY

IN THE FIRST YEAR OF HIS REIGN, the Emperor Meiji swore a great and ceremonious oath on behalf of his Empire of Nippon, and this oath was composed of five articles, and the fifth and last article declared:

"Knowledge shall be sought for throughout the world, so that the welfare of the Empire may be promoted."

International Newsreel photograph

A LIVELY PAIR ON THE LINKS

Prince and Princess Asaka have acquired all the outdoor accomplishments of the Western world, and will take the latest wrinkles back to Japan.

All the world knows how persistently, since then, the children of the Empire of Nippon have "sought knowledge throughout the world," learning by its light to build factories, make cigaret cases and battle-ships and wear derby hats. But not every one realized that the Japanese quest for knowledge throughout the world was so comprehensive that it embraced the lighter side of life, such as the fine points of golf, the fox-trot, the Charleston, the amenities of country-club intercourse, and all things that enter into the routine of "the world where one amuses oneself." Such is the case, however, and it seems that to this circumstance we are indebted for a social visit from the Prince and Princess Asaka, the latter an extremely modern daughter of the sainted Emperor Meiji, and hence a sister of Yoshihito, the present ruler of Japan. The young Prince and Princess have been making a whirlwind tour of our fashionable golf courses and shrines of historical interest, and what with dancing, games, entertainments and a little speechmaking have not allowed any American grass to grow under their feet. According to the New York *World*, the three years allotted to Prince Asaka to learn about the customs of Europe and America, and to report to his Emperor (or the Prince Regent), have almost elapsed. That is why this latter part of the royal tour is somewhat breathless for their Royal Highnesses. As we read:

So Prince Asaka is hurrying back to the land of ancient gods, which has been ruled unbroken by the same family since Jimmu ascended the throne twenty-six centuries ago. He will report what he has learned to the advisers for the Emperor Yoshihito, the 122d of his line and Asaka's own blood kinsman.

He takes back the last word in economics, politics and social thought of Europe to his own country, where railroads, telephones and electric lights have not diminished the reverence with which the tombs of his ancestors are worshiped.

And he takes back also a passion for dancing, a Princess with a taste for French clothes, an Occidental skill in hitting a golf ball, and an array of golf clubs that fills several bags.

When his report to the Emperor's advisers on the serious affairs of the world is completed, and he takes his place at the court, he will be the model for all Japan in what the well-drest man should wear and how the man of the world should fox-trot.

His three years in London, Rome and Paris—particularly in Paris—may be responsible for the fact that his face has none of the usual Oriental immobility. He seems as buoyant as a Frenchman and as ingratiating as a British diplomat when he talks of peace at public banquets.

Princess Asaka spent her first afternoon in America playing *for Economical Transportation*

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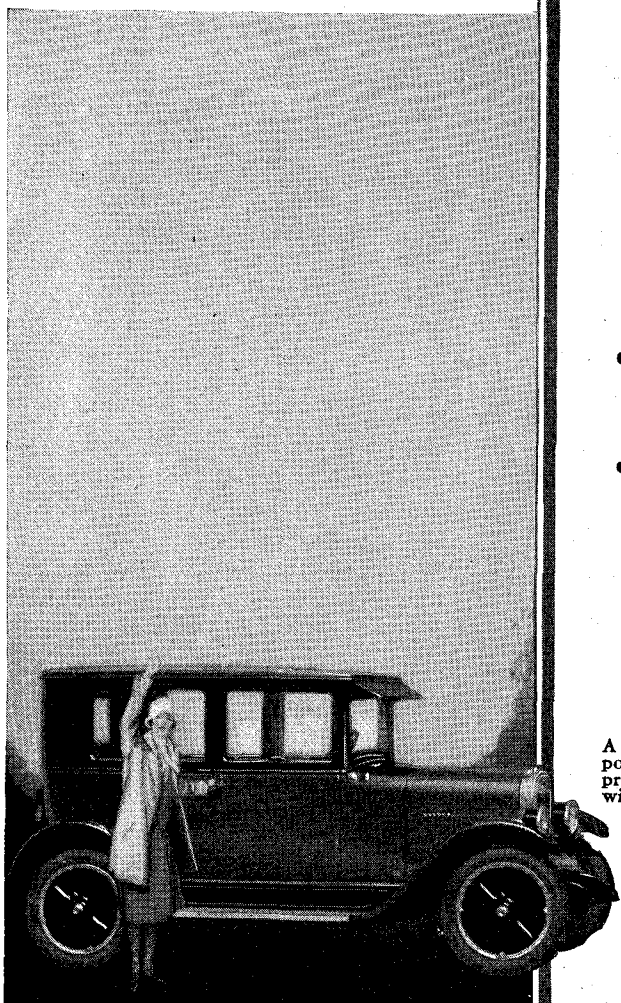
that make Chevrolet the world's finest low priced car



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Touring	$525	Sedan	$775
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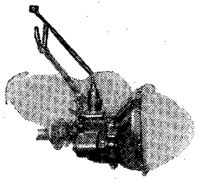
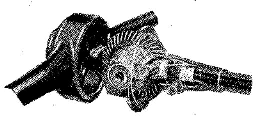
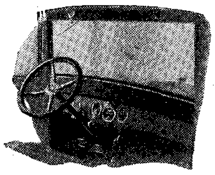
A HARRISON RADIATOR with polished, non-rusting metal shell provides the Chevrolet motor with maximum cooling efficiency.



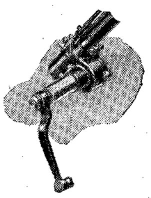
A MODERN THREE-SPEED TRANSMISSION and single-plate DRY DISC CLUTCH make Chevrolet remarkably flexible and easy to handle in traffic.



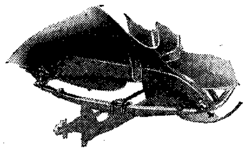
THE UNUSUALLY STRONG SEMI-FLOATING REAR AXLE has heavy driving gears and a one-piece pressed steel housing—construction typical of the world's best built cars.



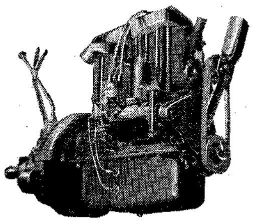
THE INSTRUMENT PANEL includes an oil gauge and speedometer. A FISHER V-V ONE-PIECE WINDSHIELD with automatic wiper *is a fine-car feature* of all Chevrolet enclosed models.



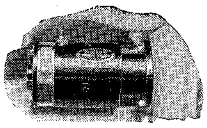
A SEMI-REVERSIBLE STEERING GEAR such as other fine cars use, makes Chevrolet steering unusually easy and safe.



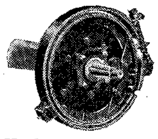
CHROME VANADIUM STEEL SPRINGS extending over 88% of the wheelbase give Chevrolet riding comfort that is unexcelled.



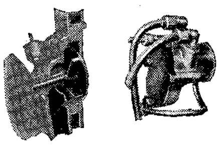
CHEVROLET VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR, famous for its power and economy, is remarkably economical in operation.



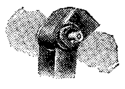
REMY STARTING, LIGHTING AND IGNITION gives Chevrolet the dependable electrical service characteristic of high priced cars.



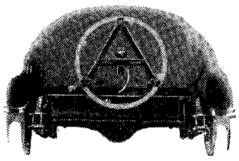
BIG 11-INCH BRAKES, two sets on the rear wheels, make Chevrolet safe to drive and easy to stop.



OIL AND WATER PUMPS keep the Chevrolet engine efficiently cooled and thoroughly lubricated.



ALEMITE FITTINGS are used *throughout, making Chevrolet* simple and easy to lubricate.



STEWART VACUUM FEED allows the Chevrolet fuel tank to be placed at the rear where *it is* safe and convenient.

BODY BY FISHER

FISHER BODIES on closed models are built of wood and steel—the construction you will find on all America's finest cars. Flexible and strong, they stand hard going over rough roads.

golf. She made one of a foursome with her husband, the Japanese Consul-General in New York, and Sessue Hayakawa, the Japanese movie star. *The World* tells us further:

> The Princess learned golf during the three years she and the Prince lived in Paris, and her average for eighteen holes at the St. Cloud links, where she played regularly, was 110, according to Essue Hayakawa, who often asked to "go round" the course with their Imperial Highnesses.
>
> "The Princess plays a good game of golf," said Mr. Hayakawa, "and I believe she prefers it to any other sport. She and the Prince ride horseback a great deal, and she also swims and plays tennis well. A keen lover of the out-of-doors, she is in more ways than one the first sportswoman of Japan."
>
> Because she enjoys a battle, the Princess—who will pass only a few days in New York—chose the west course at the Westchester-Biltmore Club. This course, known as the "pro" course, is seldom played by women, even in the championship matches.
>
> The royal lady is rather large for a Japanese woman, being at least five feet four inches tall, and is sturdily built. She drove with force and was able to send her ball a good distance.
>
> Her father, the late Emperor and modernizer of Japan, was a strong man, mentally and physically, and his daughter inherited both her strong body and able mind from him, a member of the party confided. "We are devoted to her, not only for her democratic ways and charm of manner, but because, in honoring her, we are paying tribute to our great leader."
>
> Princess Asaka changed into sports attire after the luncheon given for the royal party at the club. She wore a Norfolk suit of tan heather mixture, a rose silk blouse and soft tan felt hat of a becoming model. Fancy woolen golf hose and low-heeled tan shoes completed her golf outfit. Her plain gold wedding band was her only adornment. She quietly repaired her make-up while waiting for the party in the caddie house. Mrs. H. Saito, wife of the Consul-General, was carrying the Princess's bright green "Zipper" bag, Mrs. R. Arai and Mrs. T. Hirata, all of New York City, accompanied the Princess on her round. They do not play but are seriously contemplating taking up a sport that is proving so interesting to the Princess that she counts a day lost that prevents her being on the links. Mrs. T. Mitsui was a member of the second foursome.
>
> Through Mrs. Saito, the Princess said that Japan is encouraging sports among the girls and women, and that basket-ball, tennis and swimming are being taught in the schools. Healthful indulgence in games and sports, the Princess believes, will result in stronger and lovelier Japanese girls. A Japanese professor goes to Sweden regularly to get in touch with the latest methods of gymnastics, for the Swedish system is used in the schools of the Flowery Kingdom.
>
> The Princess was a delightful guest at the club yesterday and everything done for her pleasure was "just right." She only wished she might speak her thanks in something more eloquent than smiles.

"The winning charm of both visitors," as testified by their fellow passengers across the Atlantic, is mentioned by the New York *Times*, which describes Prince Asaka as "strikingly handsome," and tells us further:

> Through Viscount Soma, the Prince and Princess authorized expression of their delight at being the third representatives of Japanese royalty to come to the United States. The Prince then added for the Princess and himself that they looked forward with keen interest to what experiences they could crowd into their brief itinerary on the way to the Pacific Coast, preliminary to returning home. They sail from San Francisco for Yokohama in January.
>
> The Princess, slightly taller than the Prince, wore a fawn-colored, fur-trimmed frock of a Paris mode, set off by a rose. The Prince was boyishly slim and carried himself erect like the young commissioned officer he was.
>
> Both the Prince and Princess admitted a love of Western dancing, and it was learned that in midocean the Prince had asked by radio that dancing be included at the Japan Society dinner last night. His command was complied with, and the Princess and he were among the first to leave the dining-room at the Astor for the adjoining ballroom.
>
> The Prince, it further developed, is athletic and particularly fond of golf and tennis.

Prince and Princess Asaka "*temporarily dropt their incognito*," we are told, to appear as guests of honor at the annual dinner of the Japan Society, where the Prince "delivered a telling message of good-will from his people." Of course the President and the Emperor were duly toasted.

"SHAW, YOU KNOW NOTHING ABOUT ART," SAID PENNELL

HE WAS THEN "LIVING HIS VEGETARIAN WAY" on a pound a week, relates Joseph Pennell in an intimate sketch of his own early days, which were also the early days of George Bernard Shaw. The American artist and the Anglo-Irish writer saw a great deal of each other, in a free-and-easy fellowship that seems to have had a mild touch of Henri Murger's "*La Vie de Bohême.*" 'Twas in the ebullient 'eighties, and Pennell's recollection is that he first encountered Shaw "at William Morris's so-called Socialist meetings at Kelmscott House, Hammersmith." In the summer they were both in lodgings at 36 Bedford Place—"that perfect street of boarding-lodging houses, with statues at either end in their squares, and the surgery with its red lamp on one side."

And here Mr. Pennell, writing in the New York *Times*, gives us a verbal pen-and-ink sketch of that characteristic London neighborhood:

> The quiet street was given over in the day to hurdy-gurdies, cress sellers and cat's meat men, and British working-men who chanted that they "'ad no work to do-o-o," and German bands, and the man who plaintively asked in song, "Who'll buy my sweet lavender?" in between the tinkle, tinkle of the muffin man, as they walked slowly up and down.
>
> In the evening the German clerks came home from studying British affairs in the city, and all day there was a continuous arrival and departure of tourists and provincials, taking and leaving lodgings, in four-wheelers, followed by touts running behind to fight for the baggage, carry it up-stairs, and, if they did not steal it, fight the owners for tips while cabmen and servants looked on, and bobbies looked away.
>
> Every house was alike inside and out, with the same number of chimney pots on the roofs. Each had the same number of stories, the same number of windows, all with the same signs of apartments in them, the same sort of Old Masters in the dark halls, the same drawing-room floors and the same bed-sitting rooms up-stairs. Each emitted the same smell of gas and cooking when the same dirty-faced slavey opened the door and called the landlady, who was always the same sad person in widow's weeds.
>
> Only the lodgers were different. We had the real Duke of Marlborough and a Spanish conspirator, whose secretary ground a music-box for him all day; and Ellen Terry would come to see some members of her very numerous family, with Gordon Craig and young Irving and others in a carriage, and then every one rushed to every window and stayed there as long as she was in the street.
>
> Anyway, Shaw, who lived near by, used to drop in and talk of his brilliant future and vow he would achieve it. He had just written "Cashel Byron's Profession," the only book of his I have ever read, and that because he gave it to me, tho once later I heard him read "Candida" at H. W. Massingham's, and that was enough for me.

Soon *The Star*, the London evening paper, was started, "Tay Pay" was editor—"an English-Irish politician named T. P. O'Connor, with his rooms in the roof of the newspaper building," and Shaw was made the art critic. Continuing his "I knew him when" reminiscences, Mr. Pennell remarks:

> I suppose it was writing on art that gave him the idea that he was an authority on the subject, but to this day he does not know the difference between a photograph and a painting, tho he prefers the photograph, and all his art notions are based on the photograph, as his art writings prove, and his portrait of himself by himself shows.
>
> We were always arguing about art and criticism. Of one of our talks there is a little note in an old notebook of E.'s:
>
> "Tuesday, November 1, 1887—. . . In the evening supper with Fisher Unwin. Mr. and Mrs. William Archer were there. Mr. Stevens of the Trust Society and the Leisure Hour, and, later, Shaw. . . . About 11, just as I put on my wraps to come home, J. began a discussion with Shaw about the art criticism of to-day, and they never stopt until the clock struck 1. Shaw told him, 'The trouble with you, Pennell, is that you haven't any scientific theory of reasoning; you're like the man who doesn't know anything about boxing and you give a hard hit when and where it would be least expected.' And J. told Shaw, 'The trouble with you, Shaw, is that you know nothing about art and, therefore, your criticism is damned rot.' Going off at a tangent, Shaw assured us there are but three original men

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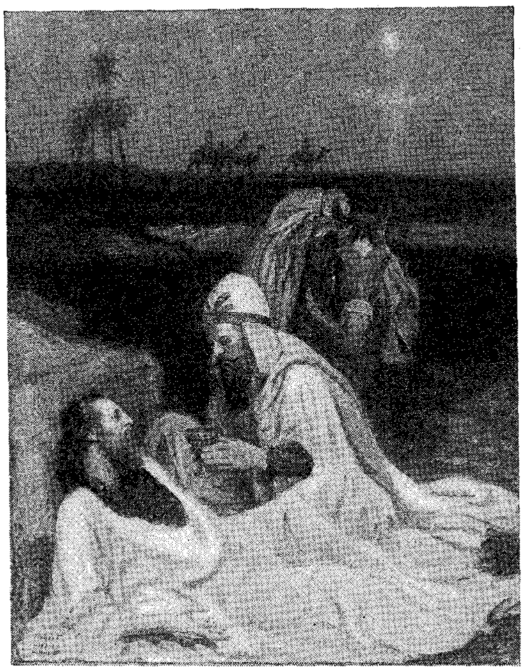
Giving Good Gifts

CHRISTMAS!—Softly glowing lights. . . ropes of tinsel. . . glittering globes of gold and silver. . . music of voices, gay and laughing. . . joyous shouts of children. . . mounds of snowy packages tied with festive ribbons. . . the very symbol of Christmas!

What a lovely thing it is—the Christmas spirit—that prompts men and women to forget self and open hearts and purses that others may be made happy. But sometimes that very spirit—beautiful as it is—sweeps one into gift-giving which is embarrassing. In our efforts to spread gladness as far as we can reach we frequently send gifts to those who have much "gold, frankincense and myrrh" and who would appreciate a kindly Christmas thought more than an expensive gift.



At the Wayside

In a beautiful Christmas story, we are told of a Fourth Wise Man who was turned from his high purpose of bearing offerings to the new-born King by a compelling impulse to help the suffering at the wayside. Yet in the end was his honor all the greater. The allegory is plain:—the worthy desire to give costly gifts to those we love should not keep us from helping the unfriended and the needy.

How wonderful to play Santa Claus to boys and girls whose parents, through poverty or sickness, are unable to give them dolls, drums and wooden soldiers they long to have!

It is not necessary to have a great deal of money to extend your gift-giving beyond your immediate circle. Perhaps you can spare only a dollar, or a twenty-five-cent piece, or a dime. When your dime or dollar is added to other dimes and dollars the amount is astonishing. A dollar alone is weak, but working with others it is strong.

Give Wisely

If you do not know any unfortunate families who need your help, or if you feel that the amount you can give is too small to be of use, give to one of the many well-organized relief and welfare societies.

When well and happy we are apt to forget the sick and suffering and needy—men and women and little children to whom Christmas has brought nothing but heartbreak and hopes denied, whose lives, drab at best, are made even more dreary by contrast with the gladness and cheer of the Yuletide season.

Try a New Plan this Year

This Christmas, give good gifts—not as custom dictates, but as your heart prompts. Give lavishly as your means will permit. Give to those you love and those to whom your gift will bring gladness. Give as far and as widely as you can. But in your giving set apart something—a little or much—for those who are in *need* of Christmas gifts.

They are in a position to investigate needy cases and will use your money to do the greatest amount of good. They supply warm clothing, they furnish nourishing dinners and distribute toys to eager youngsters who have written confidingly to Santa Claus. It is impossible to calculate the good which these charitable agencies do in giving new hope and cheer to those sick in spirit and in body. They need your help.

—This Christmas, give good gifts—the gifts of happiness and cheer and encouragement. When you are making merry know that others are having a brighter Christmas because you have given from your heart.

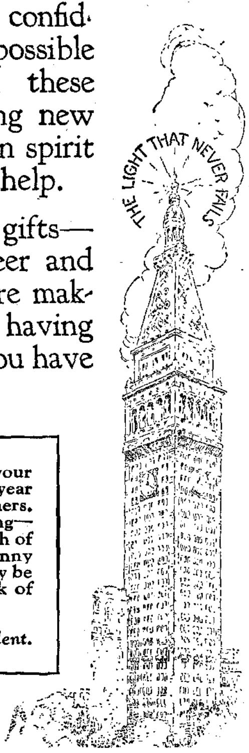
You who are well and happy this Christmas—who are looking forward to a day of gladness spent with your dear ones—won't you help spread cheer and comfort among those stricken with Tuberculosis?

All over the world today are thousands and thousands of sufferers from Tuberculosis. In this country alone it is estimated that there are 1,000,000 men, women and children afflicted with this dread disease.

Christmas Seals help to support more than 600 hospitals and sanatoria, with nearly 70,000 beds; more than 600 clinics and dispensaries; 3,000 open-air schools, fresh air classes and outdoor camps for children predisposed to Tuberculosis; 10,000 nurses who are giving treatment and health instruction.

The cheery little Christmas Seals which are used to fight Tuberculosis offer an instance of useful giving. Whether your income is $50,000, $5,000 or $500 a year—here is a definite way to help others. Won't you do this simple, gracious thing—buy at least a dollar's or a dime's worth of Christmas Seals? They cost only a penny apiece. Others, seeing your Seals may be reminded to join in the noble work of fighting the Great White Plague.

HALEY FISKE, *President.*


THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS

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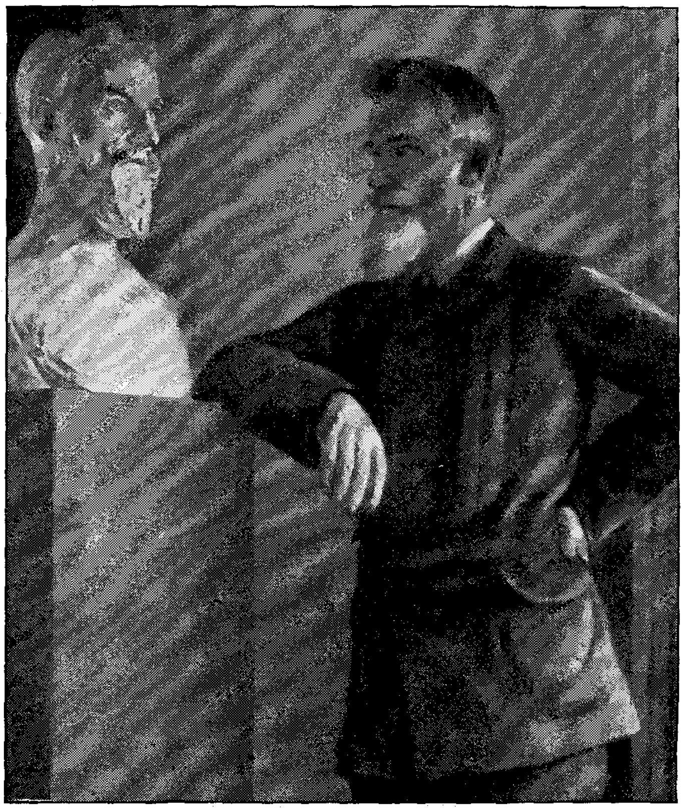
> in English literature, and, strange to say, their names all began with the same letter—Shakespeare, Shelley, Shaw. Fisher Unwin and I sat and looked on. We couldn't have got a word in edgewise had we tried."
>
> Shaw did not keep to art criticism long—there was not enough advertisement in it for him, so he went in for music, calling himself Corno di Bassetto—for, as he said, he was going to blow his own horn until it was heard. I might quote another of E.'s notes made four months later:
>
> "Tuesday, March 6, 1888—To the Museum. Met Shaw just as I was leaving and went to the café with him. He is very anxious that *The Star* should get J. to write its weekly Art Notes. He thinks it a shame that the rare man who has original ideas of his own should not have the chance to express them, and declares it provokes him when *The Pall Mall* asks J. to write about cycling and not about art."
>
> It was just after this I became, "Artist Unknown" and over that name, which I used, wrote my opinions. Shaw got me the post—I think I was the only artist he knew—but I succeeded in getting rather well known and in and out of endless scrapes, from a threatened libel action with the family of Marie Bashkirtseff to a threatened thrashing by Walter Crane. Neither, however, came off. But I drew all the London art world to the paper and dragged it into endless controversies.
>
> I wanted, like Shaw, to become famous, and I believed I could bring art to the people by what I said. I remember telling this at the time to Bob Stevenson and his laughing, as if it were an excellent joke. I was wrong, he assured me. Art was a luxury for the rich alone.
>
> It was an amusing staff on the paper under the later editorship of H. W. Massingham—the real editor. The nominal editor was almost always in prison, mainly owing, I believe, to the views of his contributors. Among them were A. B. Walkley, who made such a noise in the theater that he was taken up by *The Times;* Arthur Symons; Richard Le Gallienne, who, we always maintained, was not sure of the sex of his own name; and Clement K. Shorter; tho far the most important person on the paper was Captain Coe, the sporting man.



Photograph by courtesy of the New York *Times*

ALMOST LIKE NARCISSUS

One wonders what thoughts are passing through Mr. Shaw's mind as he gazes (admiringly?) at his own effigy.

The paper was to elevate the masses, but Coe had no interest in anything save "finals," and they were what appealed to the people, says Mr. Pennell, "and for his articles they bought the papers, not to any extent for ours." And we read on:

> At that time, if I was going to bring art to the people by my writing, so was Morris by his preaching, and we haunted the Hall at Hammersmith next door to Morris's and sometimes went with the elect into Kelmscott House, where Shaw always was. Those were the days of demonstrations and the appearance of John Burns and Annie Besant and, later, Keir Hardie, who also were going to save or raise the downtrodden, but by speeches and processions, especially talk—always talk in Hyde Park, on Tower Hill, or at the Fabian Society—and then by the big meeting in Trafalgar Square which ended in a riot, with Cunninghame Graham as the hero and the martyr, getting the troops out and having the Riot Act read. I saw it all from the windows of the old National Liberal Club.
>
> Shaw was coming to the meeting with a deputation from Bloomsbury, at the head of it naturally, but he said they walked too fast and he found himself at the tail. Then, the first thing he knew, there was a police charge and the procession turned, he still at the tail, with the police gaining; but, said he, "I soon was at the head again and stayed there, for I ran home faster than any of the rest."
>
> But he did come off, as he has let all the world know. There was nothing which would make him talked about he did not do, getting hissed down in cycling meetings, getting laughed down when he tried to form a Borough Council, getting lost and announcing that he was lost; and so, finally, he arrived on the staff of *The Saturday Review*, and then into the theater and world-wide fame, if it is fame, as he says it is.
>
> Shaw followed us to the Adelphi, for we invented that Quarter, tho we lived first in Buckingham Street, with Pepys and Humphry Davy, in Etty's studio. But we made the Quarter in our time as others had in theirs, and Fisher Unwin came in and we moved to the Terrace and were there joined by Galsworthy, Temple Thurston, and the chef of the Savoy—and what a crew! We did not exactly invent it, for Hardy and Black also had had chambers and rooms before us, and Garrick a house before then.
>
> Our Adelphi Terrace windows looked right into Shaw's, and we could see how he did his hair and what he would have for dinner, and there were awful rows between his German cook, who, according to gossip in the Quarter, became Swiss during the war, and our French Augustine.
>
> Once E. wrote an article in *The Atlantic* and there was something in it Shaw did not like, or rather the German cook did not like, and so she stuck the magazine, opened at the article, flat against her kitchen window to let us know she had seen it.
>
> Another day, so we were told, Barrie, who then lived under us, wanted to show Shaw to some guests he had to lunch, and he fired a roll from his dining table through the open window on to Shaw's table, and his guests saw Shaw and heard him, too, when he came to his window.

But the finest things happened when the suffragettes, who filled the building, "got on our roof one day to protest." As we read:

> A ceremony to dedicate a bust of Wilfred Lawson was going on in the gardens below, and the ladies, some real ones and the rest quaint, lit a fire of alcohol up there to heat hot-air balloons, and I heard them and went up and smashed the balloons and put out their can of alcohol, and then locked the door and sent for the police. And they never again went on the roof where nobody was allowed to go, because the lightest step across it sounded like thunder in our rooms underneath.
>
> But Shaw and I parted when he said he loved, and backed up, the electric tea sign on the shot tower across the river, which ruined the night, tho I made it quite pictorial, as my mezzotint proves. I told Shaw in the papers, where we talked, that I was glad to know what he really liked. That hurt—and for years I would only see him going out in his jaegers to preach socialism from the tail end of his sixty-horse-power Mercedes car. But he got over it and was, with John Burns—who, too, knew all about everything—almost the last man I saw when I left London in the war.

At which point Mr. Pennell remarks that he has just received from Shaw the photograph reproduced on this page. It represents the unterrified dramatist in the act of staring himself out of countenance—that is, he is staring at Rodin's bust of him. Mr. Shaw "took" this picture of himself, perhaps pressing the bulb with the hand on his hip. And Mr. Pennell concludes tolerantly:

> Shaw is not at all bad when he forgets to preen and prattle, only he rarely forgets. But he said in a recent letter to me: "I am mad about Prohibition now that I know you would prefer England wet to America dry. Scotland is still wetter than England, in every sense." The letter was written from Aberdeen.
>
> Shaw can be really amusing when he does not try to be; when he does not pose and is just Shaw, expatriated, transplanted Irishman.

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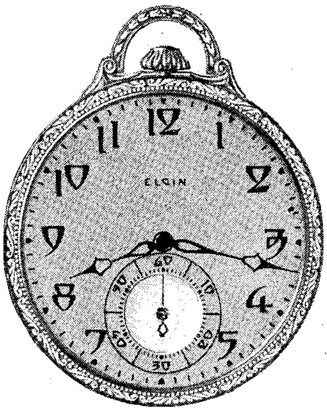
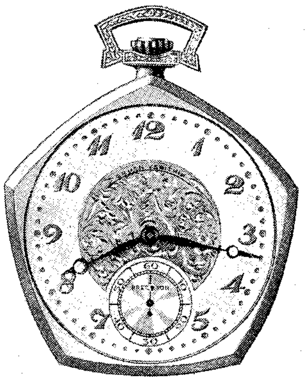
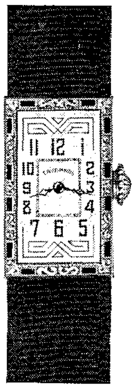

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De Forest Hulburd, *President*
Elgin National Watch Company

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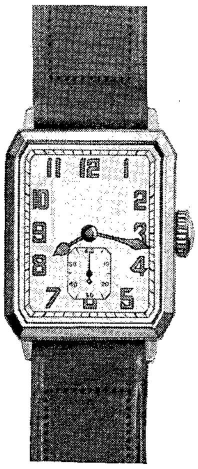
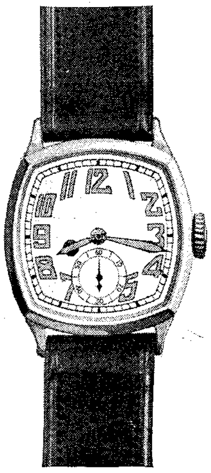
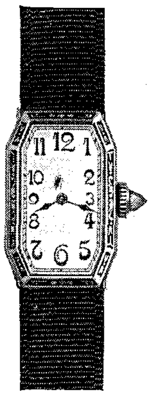
Charles F. Miller, *President*
The Hamilton Watch Company

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Jacob Bunn, *President*
The Illinois Watch Company

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Adolphe Schwob, *President*
Adolphe Schwob, Inc.

Wadsworth Cases

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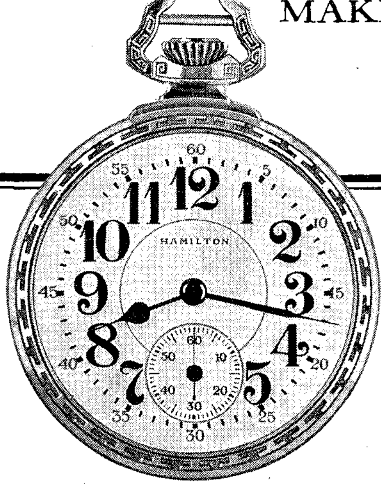
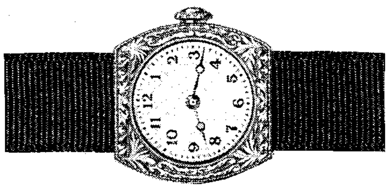
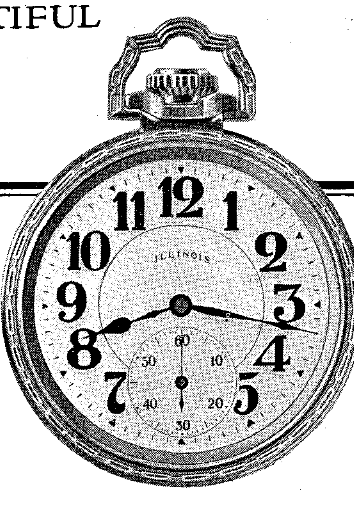

celebrated watches Wadsworth Cases

Those who take pleasure in the possession of beautiful things owe much to the watch movement manufacturer. By his constant effort to improve the intricate timekeeping mechanism you carry in your pocket or on your wrist, he has made possible a degree of grace and accuracy in watches that no one dared dream of fifty years ago.

Among the manufacturers who have contributed to this development, five of the leaders are mentioned here—every one of them thoroughly familiar to all admirers of beautiful and dependable watches.

Makers like these, and others equally faithful to the highest standards of their art, naturally are most exacting in choosing cases worthy to dress and protect their movements. It is not surprising, therefore, that the leading movement makers have consistently selected Wadsworth Cases.

To those who appreciate fine watches, the mark of Wadsworth in a watch case stands for correct design, highest-grade materials, finest workmanship and that exactness of fit essential to the protection of the delicate mechanism contained within.

The movement your jeweler recommends will probably be dressed in a Wadsworth Case. But for your better protection, ask to see the mark of Wadsworth before you make your purchase.

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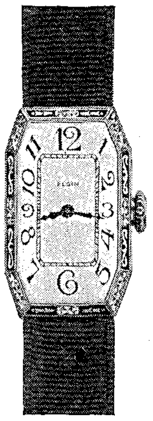

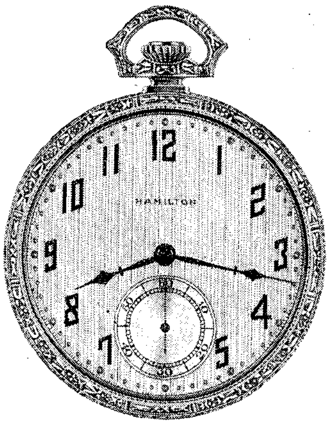

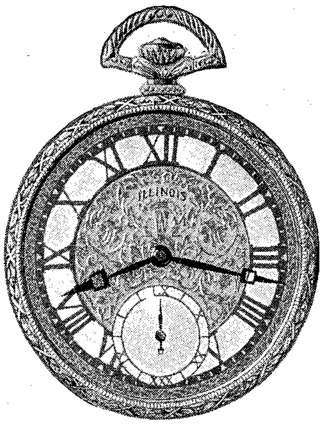

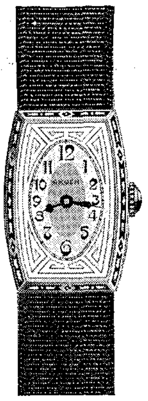

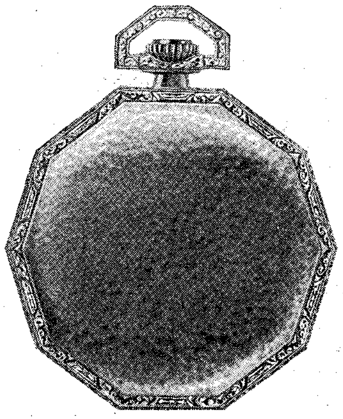

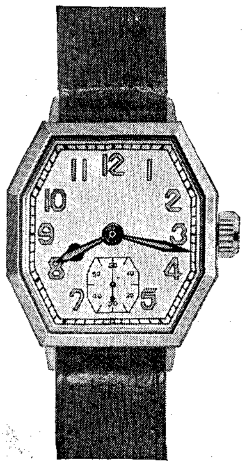

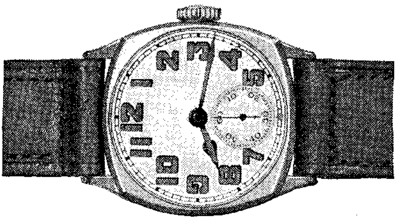

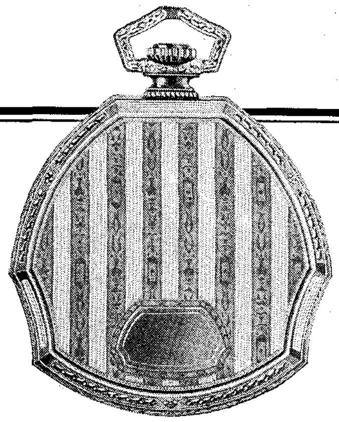

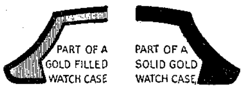
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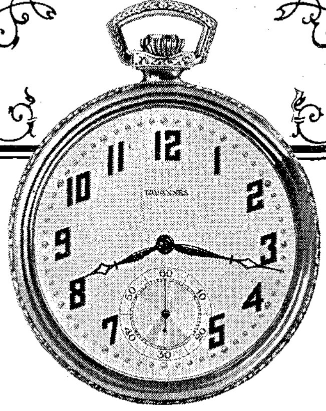
PART OF A SOLID GOLD WATCH CASE

A gold-filled watch case is made by welding together two layers of solid gold with a filling of stronger metal between. The result is a watch case, gold inside and out, but stronger and in every way more satisfactory than a *thin* solid gold case.

To protect the public against misrepresentation the U. S. Federal Trade Commission has recently approved a definite standard of quality for cases marked "Gold Filled." Every Wadsworth Gold Filled Case meets fully this government standard.

When you buy a gold-filled watch, therefore, be sure that the mark *Wadsworth Gold Filled* is stamped in the case. For you can trust this mark as implicitly as you would the marks "Solid Gold" or "Sterling."

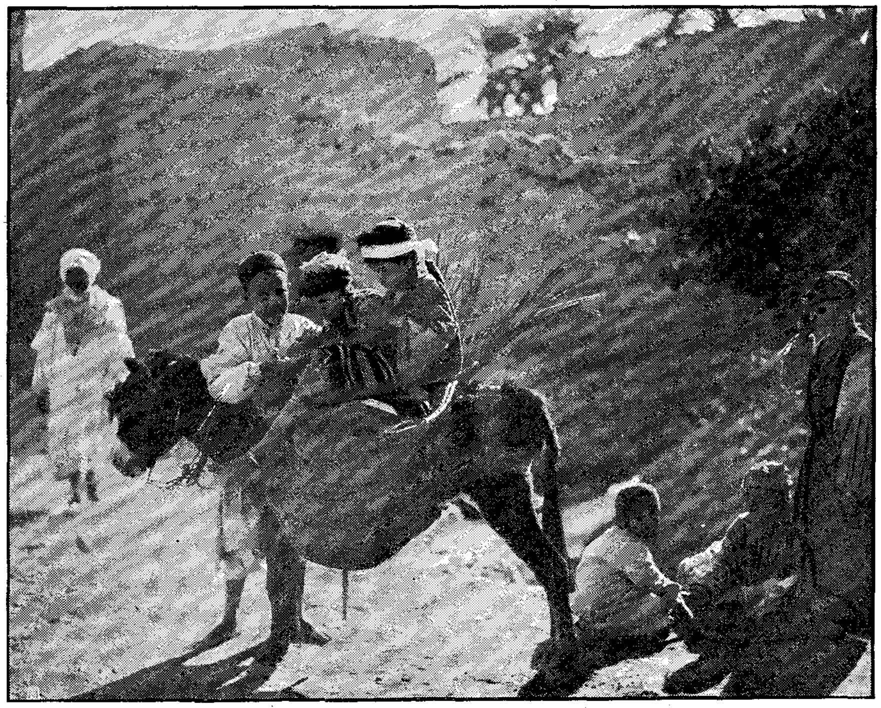


SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

CHASING THE SCOTCH PILL O'ER SYRIAN SANDS

"YES, IT APPEARS TO BE A GOOD SPORT," commented a portly follower of the Prophet, as the perspiring players rested and refreshed themselves at the all-important Tenth Hole, "but why don't you hire some one to do it for you?"

There was the Oriental point of view, which is just the same about dancing—"Pay others to do it for you." But even the Oriental point of view is vulnerable to the fascination of golf, and it is cheering to read of the acclimatization of the royal pastime amid the date-palms of Asia Minor. Let it be understood that there is absolutely no relationship between Asiatic golf and the pastime irreverently known as "African golf." The game now firmly established in the neighborhood of Beirut, as here to be narrated, owes its transplantation to an American medical man, Dr. John Shuman. Such was his missionary zeal that golf became a medicine in his hands, and was duly prescribed according to this general formula:



Photographs by courtesy of *The Country Club Magazine and Pacific Golf and Motor*

SYRIAN CADDIES COUNTING THEIR SPOILS

Asiatic youngsters take to the links just as heartily as their American brothers.

John W. Shuman, M.D., F.A.C.P.,
Beirut, Syria.
NAME Alam-ud-din Add: Aleih, Syria
℞ *Golf—Nine to Eighteen holes.*
SIG: To be taken daily (except on the Holy Day unless case demands) and never too seriously.
To be taken with one or three companions.
JOHN W. SHUMAN.

Describing his experiences as a golf missionary, Dr. Shuman tells us in *The Country Club Magazine and Pacific Golf & Motor* that when he sailed for Beirut, to assume the post of Professor of Internal Medicine at the American University there, he took his golf sticks along, and one of his first questions on landing was "Where are the golf links?" To which the answer was, "There is a fair course in Cairo and one in Constantinople." And the story continues:

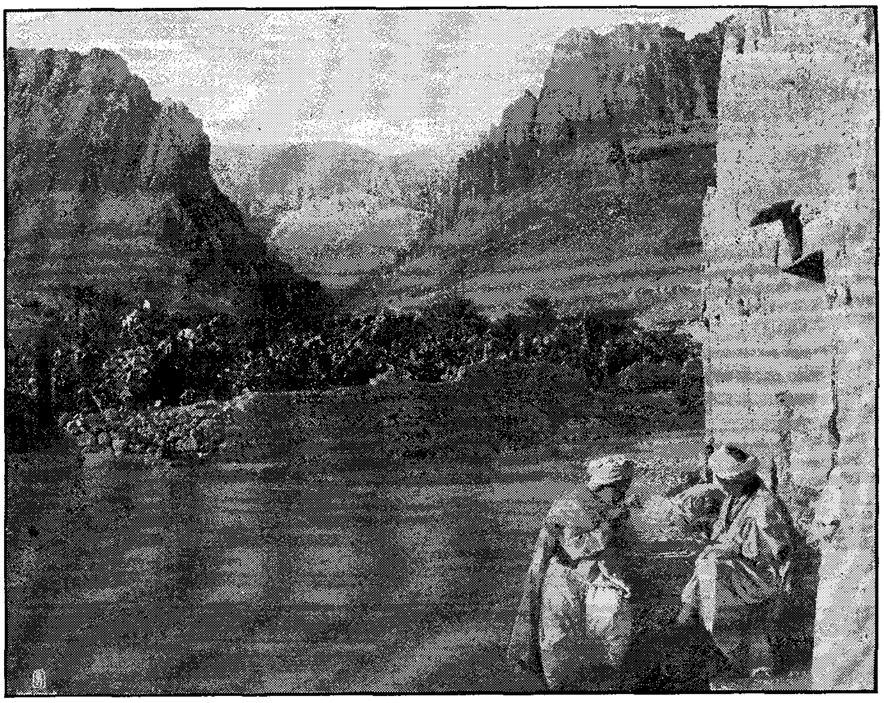
As both of these cities are many miles away from Beirut, I saw that my game of golf was a thing of the past, with no present or future. And so I remarked to Paul Knabenshue, the U. S. Consul-General of that country, when I met him a few days later to get his official permission, as all American citizens have to do, to remain in that land.

He came back with the terse remark, "Don't see why we can't have a golf course right here." I replied, "I am willing to put my shoulder to the wheel and I know that Frederick Knepper (brother of that golf shooting star, Rudy, and Chick Evans) will be glad to help."

Fred had just arrived to take up teaching in the English Department of the American University at Beirut.

Soon a business meeting was called at the Consulate of all males desiring to put "the ancient and honorable game" into action in Syria, for the getting of a goodly list of subscribers for the project. Literature was soon sent out on the subject and officers elected. General Gounoud, the Chief French Mandatory power of the land, was unanimously elected Honorary President.

Paul Knabenshue was not only the Active-President but boss of construction, green committee, financial secretary, etc.,

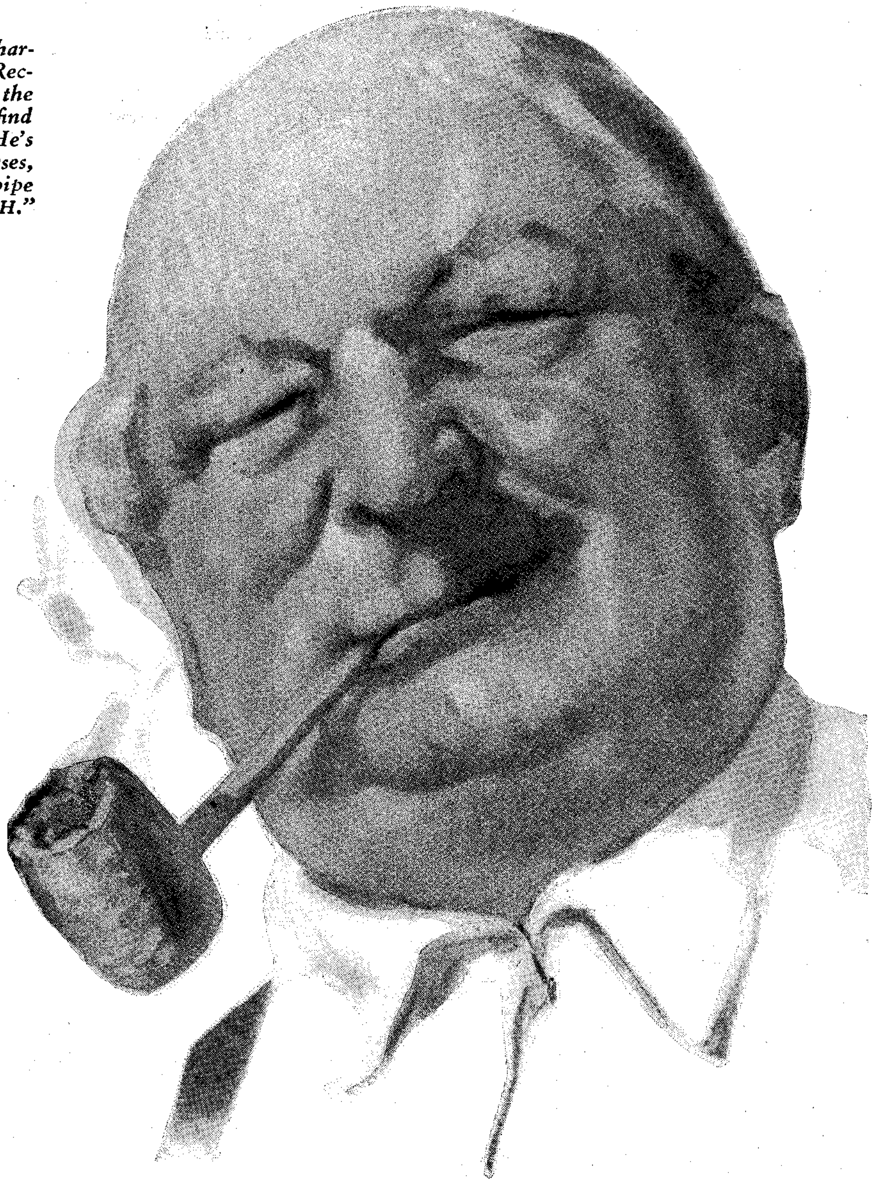


NO LACK OF SAND FOR TRAPS ON THIS COURSE

The fairways of the Pines Golf Course present striking views as well as strange hazards.

This is "HUNCH"

—one of the most famous characters in advertising history. Recognized all over the world as the Prince Albert man. You can find his prototype in any town. He's up on politics, baseball and horses, and has the real low-down on pipe tobacco. Name's "HUNCH."



Play this hunch and you *can't* lose

GET out that little old jimmy-pipe. Fill the bowl to the brim with Prince Albert and light up! Will you *like* it? Man, *man!* Does a kid like ice cream? Can a bullfrog dive? You bet you *will* like it, like you never liked anything before.

Because, what a man's smoke-appetite hankers for, Prince Albert's got nothing else except! Yes, *sir,* you can bet your life on that. You'll fire-up right after breakfast and stay with it till the little blue stars wig-wag "Good night."

Never was a pipe tobacco like good old P.A. Cool and sweet and soothing, the smoke zooms up the stem, bowling over pet peeves and filling your system with a new kind of joy. And how kind it is to your tongue and throat. That's because the Prince Albert process cuts out bite and parch ab-so-lute-ly!

So, slip into top-speed and head for the nearest store where they hand out jimmy-pipe joy in tidy red tins. If you haven't a jimmy-pipe, get one. Then borrow a match and you're set for a smoke *experience!*

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

© 1925, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT
LONG BURNING PIPE AND CIGARETTE TOBACCO

Look at the U. S. revenue stamp—there are TWO full ounces in every tin.

ALL your teeth need the tooth brush as much as you need ALL your teeth

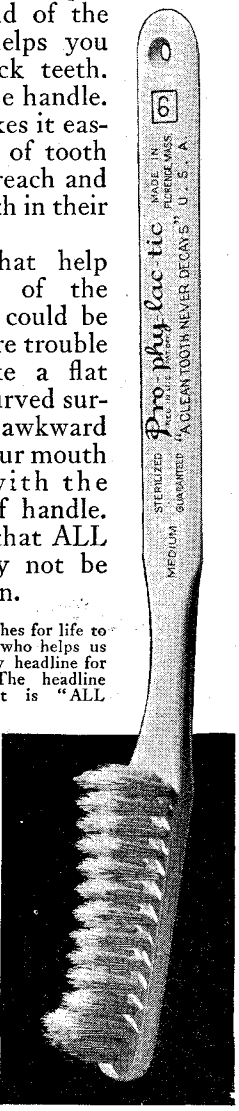
A GOOD brush cleans your teeth thoroughly. It reaches all your teeth. It sweeps off the film of germs and mucin from every tooth. It leaves no tooth endangered by the acids of decay.

Skilled men studied the contour of the jaw. They made a brush to fit. The bristles of this brush curve; the picture shows you how. Every tooth along the length of the brush is reached and cleaned.

They put a cone-shaped tuft on the end of the brush. This helps you reach your back teeth. They curved the handle. That alone makes it easier for millions of tooth brush users to reach and clean every tooth in their mouths.

Think of what help these features of the Pro-phy-lac-tic could be to you. No more trouble trying to make a flat brush clean a curved surface. No more awkward stretching of your mouth by brushes with the wrong shape of handle. No more fear that ALL your teeth may not be thoroughly clean.

free Tooth brushes for life to the reader who helps us with a new headline for our advertisements. The headline of this advertisement is "ALL your teeth need the tooth brush as much as you need ALL your teeth." After reading the text can you supply a new headline? We offer to the writer of the best one submitted each month four free Pro-phy-lac-tics every year for life. In case of a tie, the same prize will be given to each. Your chance is as good as anyone's. Mail the coupon or write a letter. The winning headline will be selected by the George Batten Company, Inc., Advertising Agents. This offer expires April 30, 1926.



© 1925, P. B. Co.

Dept. 5-EE5

PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC BRUSH CO., Florence, Mass.

Gentlemen: I suggest the following as a new headline for the advertisement from which this

coupon was clipped..............................

....

Name..
(First name in full)

Address.......................................

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

> etc. He had an ulterior motive in introducing golf in Syria. His mid-girth was adding a notch to his belt every six months. The labors he put in the first month building that course took in four of these notches.
>
> It was no easy thing getting folks to "come through," and buy "shares" which we sold at something like $65, while the dues amounted to about $13 a year, but most of those we tackled eventually did.
>
> Every Thanksgiving the American University Chapel exercises are held at 11 A. M., and the first U. S. Citizen of the land (viz., the American Consul) is the speaker of the day. I will never forget his address of Thanksgiving, 1922.
>
> It started off "Our President of the United States of America has either forgotten us or his Thanksgiving proclamation has been delayed (it takes three weeks for a letter to get there from here), so instead of the usual talk, I will address you on golf." And he did deliver upon the subject the most masterful address I ever listened to, and received a "good hand" at the close of it. It was followed by a hymn and the Benediction by a D.D.
>
> Shares were sold to Britisher, Turk, Syrian, American, Jew, Armenian, French, Egyptian, Arab, Greek, etc., etc., for "cash only."
>
> The site selected was a ten-acre plot of ground with many beautiful pine-trees, known as "The Pines." It was about three and a half miles east of the city, out across the desert of sand dunes, and a lease was secured. Just how the lease was secured is another story. Suffice to say that the Consular Service is made up entirely of diplomatic gentlemen. They have to be.

A $3,500 stone club-house was built, and most of the stones came from a wall that at one time encircled this field. This was replaced by a barbed wire fence. "Nine holes for golf (sand greens) were laid out, a double tennis-court was made, and sufficient ground for polo marked off. Near the club-house, in 'The Pines,' swings, merry-go-rounds and see-saws for the children were erected." And the Doctor adds:

> The club-house was a winner. The tenth hole could be properly approached. The house boasted of roof-garden, and there under huge red and yellow sunshades, cool breezes, soda-pop, and narghile refreshed the tired business men of that section of the Orient, and their companions. Downstairs a victrola and (occasionally a band from an American battle-ship) furnished music for dancing for those not too tired.
>
> The women truly helped build that course, for all the stones that were put in it, the sand, mortar, etc., were carried on the heads of native women. While the construction was going on Knepper and I used to "work out" on three or four imaginary holes, and we spent much time watching those women toting loads that would have broken our backs, and visiting back and forth with each other seemingly as happy as if they were holding a pink tea. They would stop a moment to watch us drive, then shrug their shoulders and look as tho they pitied us, as they trudged on their way.
>
> Abu Hassan, a Christian Syrian, was the official ground keeper. He had a sizable

MENNEN SHAVING CREAM
THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK N.J. U.S.A.

The $100 prize goes double!

I've always realized that the users of Mennen Shaving Cream are a pretty bright bunch, in more ways than one.

They not only know that a Mennen Shave is the cream of shaves, but let me tell you what they did in our Prize Contest.

I offered a $100 prize for the best name for the amazing, new, handy-andy tube for Mennen Shaving Cream. The boys came through in great shape. They sent me 140,000 names.

I lost a lot of sleep and nearly all my mind trying to pick the winner. Most of the names were pretty good.

A noticeable proportion of the millions of Mennen users began to prod me for a decision.

Mr. Mennen told me to get busy. I did. I got help from four well-known business men and we have selected—Roto-Plug. The Hundred Berries Prize was awarded to L. F. Dembo, 11103 Ashbury Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

But just to show you how important a little hyphen is, Walter S. Reive, Churchill, Ontario, Canada, came across with Rotoplug. Not so good, but pretty nearly. I told Mr. Mennen about it and he said instantly, "Give him a hundred, too. The prize goes double."

Then there was a fellow who sent in Rotaplug. I'd like to slip him a century also, but I've got to draw the line somewhere because there were 311 people who got the roto, rota, or rotor idea and turned in Roto Valve, Roto Tube, Roto Stop, Rotary Lock, Rotar Cap, Rota Seal, Roto Lock, Rotor Hole, and pretty nearly every variation you can think of.

But since these Roto-boys shot so nea the mark, Mr. Mennen has sent to each o them, with his compliments, one of th famous Mennen-for-Men Boxes includin the wonderful *new* Mennen Lather Brush So even if they lost out on the hundred they're going to have the makings of Complete Mennen Shave including a Lathe Brush which I'll wager they can't equal fo $3 or $4 or even $5 anywhere in the country

Well, I'm glad this Prize business is ove and I can get some sleep. Thanks for *al* the names. And next time we're lookin for help, we'll know where we can get it

Jim Henry
(*Mennen Salesman*)

MENNEN
SHAVING CREAM

family, both sexes, for caddies. The caddie fees were five and ten piasters for nine and eighteen holes, respectively (about ten and twenty cents). The training of those caddies, who could speak no English and whose players could talk very little Arabic, was a real job. "Wane el tawlie" (Where is my ball?") were among the first Arabic words we learned, then came the cuss words.

Abu had a lot of goats and sheep that fed, without tax, on the links. They were the lawn-mowers and while they kept the roughest of the rough down they preferred to sleep on the "greens." It took a special edict from the U. S. Consul to Abu Hassan to have their place of rest changed.

In front of the club-house, a big telegraph pole was planted. From its top floated a large white flag, carrying the big blue letters, B. S. C., for the Beirut Sporting Club, as the organization was officially named. The Turks, and later the English, during the World War, had used this field for military purposes. Bits of shell, cartridges and clips, literally strewed the soil. The ground was full of shell-holes, many of which were so conveniently located that they were left for "bunkers."

The opening or official day was a "humdinger"; the gala crowd came on asses, camels, horses, and afoot (the tram or street-cars came only within a mile of the course), in carts and hacks or "arabies," as they call them, and automobiles. Some of the latter were quite ancient, but their occupants were packed in like sardines in a can. Everybody was drest in his or her best, bright colors abounding, but few were attired in golf clothes. A big tent was erected under which food was served, and liquid to wash it down with.

A year ago when we visited an oil-selling festivity at Signal Hill, California, my wife remarked, "Doesn't this remind you a lot of the opening day of golf in Syria?" I said, "Yes, except that we sold club membership shares instead of oil units."

We put on an exhibition golf match that day. The first hole was a little under one hundred and fifty yards and straight away from the front door of the club-house. The first player up was Mr. Knabenshue, because of what he had done for the club, and because he is a mighty popular man out there in Asia Minor. He received a mighty cheer just as he address his ball. The result was that he topped the ball eight or ten feet off the tee. The other three of us drove the green and didn't get a cheer. We always played under winter golf rules, that is, teeing up the ball on the fairway. P. K.'s next shot holed out for a "Birdie Two!" He did not get a cheer, for that was what the crowd expected of him.

It is unnecessary to take you around the course with us that hot, sticky, May afternoon. After the third hole the only observation we got, if any, was from the roof-garden of the club-house with the aid of binoculars. The crowd awaited us on the ninth green and I mean ON the ninth green. As a result we had to pitch our putts on that green with a niblick. I took a snappy eight, for those Oriental ladies' high-heeled shoes had completely roughed up the green!

Did we have wind storms—I'll say "rather!" After a wind storm it would be difficult to find a green if the "Flag" had blown down. By frequent watering (from old deep wells on the place) the green's surfaces were as hard and as smooth as a billiard table. They were slightly raised above the surrounding terrain, but a pitch shot for the green was out of the question. A "roll-up" was the thing and, as croquet is a popular game in Asia, this cow-pasture-

No matter how hard you brush them - - -

Your teeth are not safe unless the salivary glands flow freely

Pebeco will give you teeth that will be admired

ARE YOU discouraged because you brush faithfully and still your teeth decay?

Five minutes after you stop brushing, its good effects are over and acids are forming again in your mouth! To prevent decay you must keep these acids removed—*all the time*.

It is only recently that dentists and physicians have found a way to do this—by restoring the normal cleansing action of your salivary glands.

Your salivary glands were intended to wash your teeth night and day with their alkaline fluids—counteracting the acids of decay as fast as they form. But modern soft food does not give them enough exercise. Your glands, unaided, are no longer able to keep your teeth in good condition. Today you must gently stimulate them to do their work.

Pebeco keeps glands active

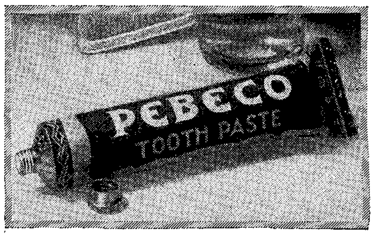
Pebeco is a safe, neutral, salivary stimulant. Its effect is accomplished by gently promoting the flow of your natural, alkaline saliva.

As soon as Pebeco enters your mouth the salivary glands flow more freely. With regular daily use Pebeco entirely restores the normal, protective flow of your glands. Their alkaline fluids bathe your teeth day and night and prevent the formation of bacterial plaques or film. *The acids of decay are neutralized as fast as they form.*

Pebeco polishes beautifully and carefully without using any gritty substance. It keeps your gums clean and stimulated, your whole mouth normal and healthy.

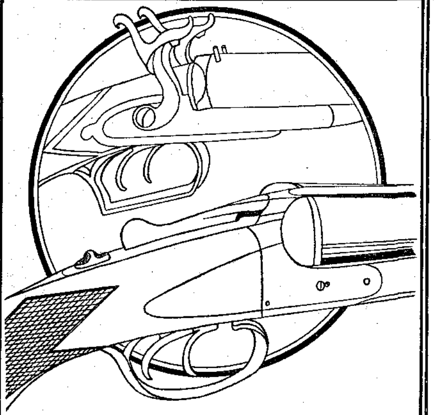
Stop worrying about your teeth. Pebeco will insure you the sound, beautiful teeth you want. Send today for a ten days' trial of Pebeco. Made only by Pebeco, Inc. Sole Distributors: Lehn & Fink, Inc., Bloomfield, N. J. *A division of Lehn & Fink Products Company*. Canadian Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Ltd., 10 McCaul St., Toronto, Ont. At all druggists.

Pebeco gently stimulates your salivary glands to do their normal work of protecting your teeth



FREE OFFER
Send coupon today for free generous tube of Pebeco

LEHN & FINK, Inc., Dept. G-37, Bloomfield, N. J.
Send me free your new large-size sample tube of Pebeco.
PRINT PLAINLY IN PENCIL
Name..
Street..
City.......................... State................



Both Work on the Same Principle

—But What a Difference in the Result—

The splendid performance of the modern shotgun is due to a studied refinement of each part that *counts.*

The same accounts for the remarkably clear, natural tone of the Bristol Speaker; and the most recent Bristol refinement is the SUPER-UNIT with large, low-pitch diaphragm.

This unit brings in, besides the middle and upper tones, all those bass notes usually muffled or else absent entirely. The difference is truly amazing.

Hear *all* of the concert. Ask your dealer to let you try a Bristol.

Send for Free Booklet

entitled, "How to Select Your Loud Speaker." It tells how to look for and find tone in a Loud Speaker. Address The Bristol Company, Radio Div. A, Waterbury, Conn. (*For 36 years makers of the highly sensitive Bristol Recording Instruments.*)

Super S
$25.00

Rubber horn, 14½" diameter. Cast metal throat. Black velvet mat finish with gold decorated base. There is also a handsome Cabinet (the Super C) at $30 and other speakers as low as $15. Super S and Super C have the Super-Unit.

BRISTOL
AUDIOPHONE
Loud Speaker

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

pool was more popular than it would have been if the course had been *à la* St. Andrew.

Knepper and I having learned our golf game under that famous professor, Mike Shearman, of the Sioux City Country Club, offered bets to any one that would play with us. The result was that out in that Missionary land I came an occasional "cropper." For example, at tee Number Two one day, a chap was alone, so we invited him to join us. He accepted. He was not drest in preacher attire (and I am not sure that it would have made any difference if he had been), so I asked him, "What do you want to play for?" He answered, "Doctor, I am a minister of the Gospel and don't bet money." I answered, "That's all right. I will bet you a ball against a prayer." He took me on and won two up!

There was no professional, so some of us had plenty of opportunities to give golf lessons (free of charge, for we didn't want to do anything that might hurt our "amateur standing"). Most of the golf balls and other equipment came from England. Many of the foreigners had played golf years before in England, France, or the States and had clubs which had either been hanging on the walls for ornaments or stuck away in a closet or garret, many of them ancient, all quite rusty and dusty. Some old balls were dug up which had gone so stale that they had no life in them. Nevertheless as George Ade has remarked, it was, "Look out women, golf will get your husbands."

DO FOOTBALL PLAYERS REALLY DISLIKE THE GAME?

WITH the gridiron season at its zenith, the great intervarsity pastime finds itself under fire from a totally new quarter. It is no peevish professor or "prexy" that "pans" football this time, but an ex-star of the football field, the redoubtable George Owen, Jr., "one of the most famous of Harvard's recent football backs." And his criticism is from the point of view of the player. He proclaims his belief that the majority of college football players do not enjoy playing the game. There are, he admits, a certain number of exceptions, but those are the men, he thinks, who would enjoy any fight. "They love the game because of the opportunity it gives them for bodily contact." And he adds that "you can't play the game and smile both." Owen's frank criticism, printed in *The Independent*, has called forth many responses and comments, both favorable and hostile. Hearty corroboration is voiced by a time-honored veteran of Harvard football, in the person of Morton Henry Prince, '75, "rusher on Captain Ellis's 1874 football team which defeated McGill University 3 to 0." In an article in the Harvard *Alumni Bulletin*, Mr. Prince writes:

> I have been for a long time interested in this and other questions connected with the modern game of football, and have made systematic observations and inquiries of football players, and I came to the same

John Bagley took an historical walk

EVER smell those glorious Dixie fields in June when a soft Southerly breeze was rustling them? Or sweet clover on a quiet morning when the dew lay heavy?

John Bagley, Virginia's master tobacco blender, did on many a memorable stroll—and their fragrance gave him an idea. Surely somewhere in Nature's tobacco garden there were hidden leaves as sweet and aromatic as these perfumed fields. A bouquet such as mortal man in love with a pipe had never had brought to him before.

John Bagley gave his whole interest to development of this fragrant blend and,—succeeded. Sun-sweetened, sun-cured Virginia leaf gave him the aromatic combination.

That blend—BUCKINGHAM—is as famous today as then. Why not, out of curiosity's sake if for none other, step into your tobacconist's today and buy a tin of fragrant BUCKINGHAM?

And Tonight Smoke a Pipeful—in Your Wife's Presence

If you are unable to obtain Buckingham from your tobacco dealer, just send us his name and 15c—back will come a full-size package.

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED
New York City

Buckingham
Smoking Tobacco

Buckingham
Bright Cut Plug
Smoking Tobacco

10c in the foil packet
15c in the tin

conclusions that George Owen has come to. I was rash enough to incorporate these and other comments on the modern game as compared with the game as originally played at Harvard and in England, in my account of the history of football in the Harvard "H" Book, but I was requested to cut all this out on the ground, altho it was said to be admittedly true, that football was running the gamut of sufficiently severe criticism, and not to incite it further; and so, not to be "nasty," I cut it out.

In my inquiries, which included one captain of a Yale team, I found only two who were playing, or had played, the game who said that they enjoyed it; and these two were old "grads."

The question whether or not the player enjoys the game as a game is not as easy to find an answer to as might seem at first sight. Undoubtedly George Owen's statement will be contested by many players. The Boston *Herald* has interviewed five former football stars and found only one, Charlie Brickley, who substantially agreed with Owen.

But Owen did not write of football stars, argues Mr. Prince. He wrote of the majority of players, which is quite a different matter, and he points out:

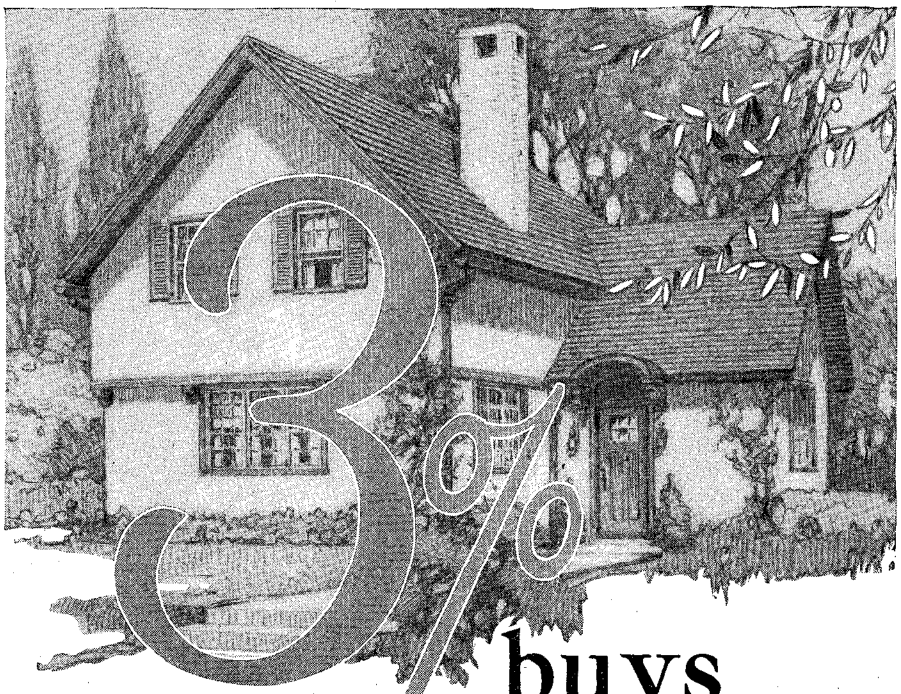
Undoubtedly the majority of stars, those who excel, who can beat their fellows at the game, enjoy it; but that involves the personal factor—what is known as "individual psychology." Stars are in a class by themselves. It is whether the majority enjoy the game that is the important point.

As every psychologist knows, one can not rely upon unanalyzed, unexamined memories. Undoubtedly the memories of many old players when looking back in retrospect are those of enjoyment of the game; but what they really are in love with are their memories, which are enjoyable, while the original experiences may not have been enjoyable at all.

It is the same thing as when one has been through some frightful, anxious adventure, like a shipwreck at sea, or a lucky escape from the charge of a lion while game-hunting; the original experience was far from enjoyable, but when looking back in retrospect one enjoys, has even a thrill, in recalling the adventure, altho at the time one may have been almost frantic with anxiety or fear. We are in love with our memories, tho the original experiences were far from lovable. The same principle applies to pleasurable football memories.

The only way of obtaining reliable data is to catechize the players at the time they are engaged in playing the game, and even then, such are the fallacies due to the well-known principles of rationalizing and compensating, that a very precise questionnaire by experts is necessary to elicit reliable facts. Too much feeling enters into the question to settle it off-hand by superficial questioning. The best test is behavior.

Why, if the majority of players enjoy playing the game, do they not play it among themselves without being on college teams? Why do not college undergraduates, and even young graduates, go out of an afternoon and play the game by themselves, with or without being organized as a team, and under their own leadership? That is the way in tennis, and baseball, and other sports, and used to be the custom with football, even when there were no intercollegiate football matches. And that was the way in hockey when young graduates used to play organized teams until the extramural game got into



3% buys Rust Insurance

THE rusting of metal is the principal item in the staggering annual repair bill of American home owners. Last year the loss due to rust amounted to $575,000,000—over three times the total fire loss.

You can insure your entire house against rust—inside and out—not only for one year, but for the life of the building, by using *pure* Copper flashings, gutters and downspouts; Brass Pipe for hot and cold water lines; Bronze Wire screens for doors and windows, and solid Brass or Bronze hardware and lighting fixtures.

Anaconda Copper is guaranteed 99.9% pure, which accounts for its exceptional durability, and also for that of Anaconda Brass and Bronze—alloys so largely composed of Copper.

Anaconda metals will give you complete protection from rust as long as your house stands. They pay for themselves many times over because their use eliminates upkeep expense. When you build, remember, your house can be completely rust-proofed at an increase of less than 3% over the total cost of a house equipped with metals that rust.

This statement is based upon actual construction costs of houses varying in price from $9,000 to $23,000.

Descriptive literature gladly sent upon request.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES: WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT
Offices and Agencies in Principal Cities
Canadian Mill: ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LTD.
New Toronto, Ont.

ANACONDA COPPER
BRASS ANACONDA from mine to consumer BRONZE

Prevent Colds

A few minutes' care each day protects and strengthens the delicate lining of your nose, mouth and throat.

A-CHOO-O!

This is nature's warning that a cold is on the way. But why wait for a sneeze to tell you to get busy? Start working on a cold even *before* you get one.

Glyco-Thymoline, used morning and evening in an atomizer, nasal douche, or as a gargle, strengthens the delicate lining of your nose, mouth and throat. It washes the membrane clear of dust and irritants which form weak spots in the tissue. It is chiefly at these irritated places that the germs of cold and sore throat make their attack.

Used regularly, Glyco-Thymoline prevents these weak spots from forming.

Cleanses, soothes, heals

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

the hands of professionals, forcing amateurs to drop out.

Football was played at Harvard long before there were any contests between the colleges. Intercollegiate games were gotten up merely as an added enjoyment, not to make the game itself enjoyable; and intercollegiate games were also usually enjoyed in the same spirit as were the scrub games, as I can testify from having played in a Harvard-McGill game.

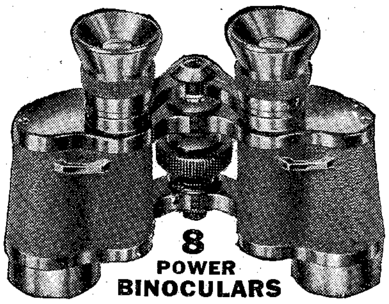
I am perfectly well aware of the technical difficulties in playing the modern game without being organized as a team, so highly developed have become the tactics and science of the game. Nevertheless, these difficulties could be gotten over if college students really enjoyed and really wanted to play the game. Where are the young graduates who so enjoyed the game and why don't they organize teams and play it as they used to play it shortly after leaving college? Such lack of playing by those not on college teams does not speak for enjoyment of the game. Still, if a decisive answer is desired, the question must be left open until a systematic inquiry has been made of a large number of players, preferably during the football season, by experts in such investigation.

George Owen has given adequate reasons as to why college students play the game if they do not enjoy it, and these need not be repeated. He points out that the undergraduate has "a feeling of duty" to his college; does not want to be a "quitter"; that if he has football ability, he is practically commandeered; the fascination of the éclat and glory of being on a college team; the excitement of being in the public eye; and the tremendous publicity and public interest in the game which induces excitement. In the Boston *Herald* of Saturday morning, November 7, I counted eighteen columns given to football; and this before a single game had been played on that day! It was propaganda to work up interest in the coming games of that afternoon. Of course, every one, whether he likes the actual playing or not, enjoys the éclat, the glamor, and the glory; but to enjoy these is not the same thing as enjoying the actual playing of the game, which, includes all the preliminary drudgery, self-sacrifice, and hard work.

As to whether or not the players enjoy the game, Mr. Prince doesn't believe the undergraduates, nor the graduates, nor the general public "care a brass button, any more than the Roman populace cared whether the gladiators enjoyed the game of slaying one another, so long as it was given a Roman holiday," to which he adds:

Nor any more than the spectators care whether Jack Dempsey or Georges Carpentier enjoy being punched and mauled and knocked out. I find that this is the point of view of those I have asked, and I do not claim to be different from the rest. Nobody cares about the players having "fun"; it would be well for them to bear in mind. What we want is that they play for our fun. Football is cock-fighting on a grand scale. Whether the birds enjoy the sport, they have not yet told us. For these reasons George Owen's point of view will not awaken a general interest beyond an academic one.

But every one of us should face the facts.



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It is true that football is not enjoyed by the majority of players, then face the fact that it is not a sport for them, but only for the professional coaches and the spectators. What the 50,000 spectators enjoy as a sport is the fight; they want to see their own particular college win. Probably not two per cent. of the spectators can recognize and appreciate what the plays are and how they are made (barring forward passes and punts).

At the last Harvard-Dartmouth game, as an old "varsity" man, I had a choice seat among younger Harvard graduates. I heard not a single expression of enjoyment of the beautiful plays of the Dartmouth team; only chagrin and disappointment, and abuse of our professional coach.

When, as a matter of curiosity and to test my theory, I called attention to the fine playing of Dartmouth and suggested that that was enjoyable and well worth seeing, the silence and looks of astonishment on the faces of the Harvard "grads" were most illuminating. What manner of man was I? their looks seemed to ask.

Let every one take up again his "Tom Brown at Rugby" and reread the account of the game between "School" and "School-House," and then ask himself if he can possibly imagine that account, or anything like it, being written of the present American college game. That game was true sport.

No; if it is true that the majority of players do not enjoy the game, it is mere idle chatter to speak of modern college football as a sport. It is sport for the spectators, and it is sport for the professional coach who plays his team against a rival coach. But of these I shall write in another communication. And I will try to answer the more important question which *The Bulletin* asked in its last number: What is the remedy?—if a remedy is really wanted.

One of the recollections in the Owen article was this:

I well remember a coach, who, on finishing a preliminary "fight talk" to a team two hours before it went on the field for an important game, said: "I don't want to see a smile on any one of your faces between now and game time." Besides, there is nothing that an alumnus likes better than to hear before a game that his team is on edge for battle and has murder in its heart for all its opponents.

As a result, the possibility of failure preys so on the mind of the player that his capacity for enjoyment of the game as a game is, in many cases, completely lost. It is only after the season is over that he can look back with any pleasure on what he has been through, and then the degree of pleasure is measured largely by the degree of the team's success. In almost any sport you can suffer reverses and not feel that the world is coming to an end, but not in football.

The obvious question that must come to any one's mind after reading the above is: "Why do you play the game?" Here, again, the answer is simple. In the first place, the men with whom you are associated are of as fine a type as you could ask for. The quitter, or the man with a yellow streak, is soon spotted and weeded out. In the second place, if a man has shown any football ability during his high-school or preparatory school days, it is practically impossible for him to avoid playing football when he reaches college. Entirely aside from his instinctive wish to do what he can for the university or college, he is conscious

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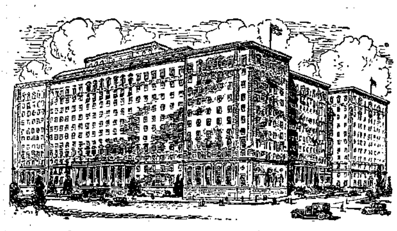

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

of a feeling of duty to the undergraduate body. Even if a star player were faced with the question of having to give up a certain line of study which required all his time, or giving up football, I doubt if there is one alumnus in a thousand who would not pray or vociferously urge that he give up the study.

Press publicity and the attitude of the alumnus are the factors which consciously or unconsciously affect the players tremendously. The amount of space devoted by the press to the activities of the football team is very considerable. For example, ordinary news items in regard to Harvard College, where I played, seldom appear in headlines. When it comes to football, however, news bearing on the team appears in conspicuous places.

The amount of advertising which the game and the players receive is bound to have its effect, says Mr. Owen, not only on the graduates and undergraduates, but even on prospective students. And he continues:

The actual choice of the college by young aspirants is sometimes determined in this way. Constant reading about heroes—and the successful football player has been made an important public figure out of all proportion to anything that he does—only stimulates imaginative young men to follow suit. It becomes their great ambition to be associated with a winning team, rather than with a losing team, so that their choice of a place of learning may hinge on the absurd basis of whether a football team has won or not.

The attitude of many alumni is the most discouraging thing of all. As long as their team is winning, they are peaceful and contented. However, let the team lose a few games and the graduates are up in arms; the coach is rotten, and it becomes the fundamental duty of every one of them to try to find a new coach who has been turning out successful teams. No consideration is taken of the character of the coach. He may have had the finest influence in shaping the characters of his pupils. He may have given them a finer sense of sportsmanship, a finer appreciation of the value of team play, and a better understanding of the relation of athletics to the whole educational scheme of the college; but if the team does not win, he is a failure. There is one more point that I want to emphasize in connection with what I have termed the "fun of the game." College football has grown to such colossal proportions that it could hardly be considered a game played for sport alone, but rather a stern and relentless business. The responsibilities which a 'varsity player has to carry are a constant nervous strain. One can easily understand how a Harvard team which played McGill in 1874 before a group of some 500 spectators, mostly students, could have played the game with real enjoyment. To-day, however, with an audience of 50,000 or more which wants a really good show put on before it, the complexion is entirely changed.

I wonder if history is repeating itself. Is the gladiator slave of the Colosseum days of old Rome finding his counterpart in the modern football player? It would certainly seem so.

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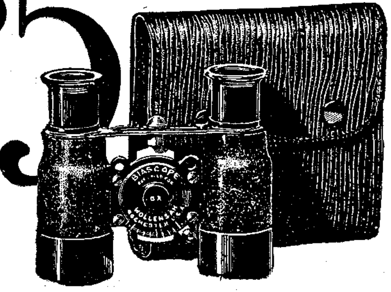

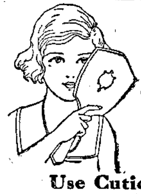

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view are four out of five football stars interviewed by the Boston *Herald.* Hank Bjorkman, former Dartmouth captain, put the pro-football feeling of the gridiron in a philosophic nutshell when he said:

> Football is the same as life, if you will pardon the trite and somewhat obvious comparison. You may worry about things in life and so you may worry about them in football. And you may have a bad Saturday in football, but then find out that you were all right again the next game.
>
> I believe that a majority of football men have as strong a zest for life as they had for football in college. I know that I never wanted to leave a game, and thoroughly enjoyed the practise seasons and the close relations with the coaches and the other players. Those are priceless memories, I believe, to the average player of college football.
>
> The element of the grind in football is not so strong on teams that have had success. I can imagine how difficult the routine must be with teams that have had many early season reverses and then are being driven forward to make as good as possible showing in final contests.

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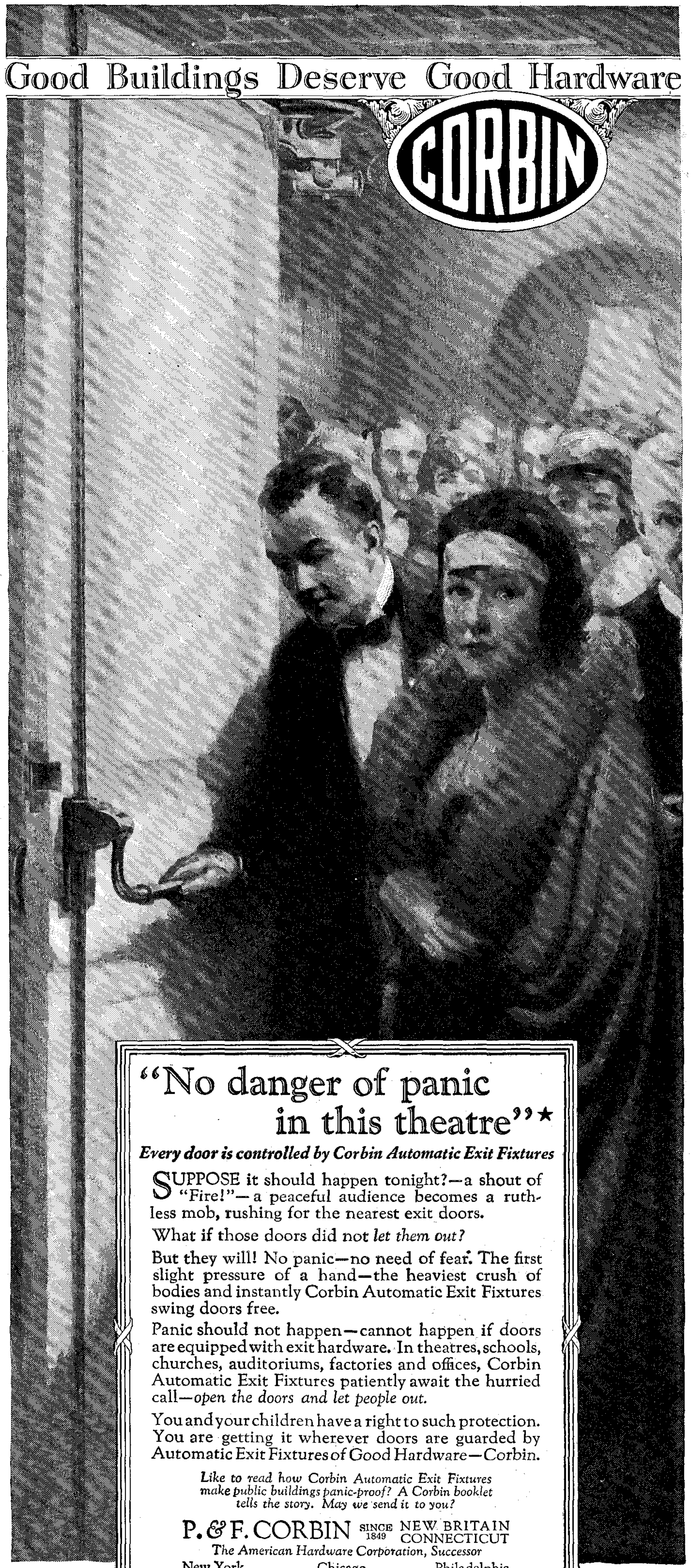
THAT a farmer's faithful Dobbin should undergo a metamorphosis into a champion of the trotting tracks is no new thing in Kansas. The transformation happened in the case of Dan McKinney, the fourteen-year-old "wonder horse" of Winfield, Kansas, which began life as a plow-horse, and recently won race after race on the Middle-Western fair circuit, with a mark of 2:08½ for the mile. And the Kansas City *Star* reminds us that a similar history lay back of the great career of Smuggler—"a Kansas horse, who burst on the grand circuit in the '70s, to become the foremost figure of his age, destined to overthrow the imperial queen of the turf, the mighty Goldsmith Maid, and to set a trotting mark of 2:15¼, the fastest stallion record of that day." Concerning which we are told further:

> Like Dan McKinney, Smuggler once had been a plow-horse. The Smuggler's career has been fully described by his trainer and driver, Charles Marvin of Olathe, Kansas, later superintendent of Palo Alto Farm, Menlo Park, California, in his book, "Training the Trotting Horse."
>
> In considering the career of Smuggler, and his speed, one must bear in mind that he appeared on the racing scene fifty years ago, when ninety-pound high-wheeled sulkies were in use, and before animal breeding had reached the high plane on which it is to-day.
>
> Smuggler was foaled in Ohio in 1866, sired by Blanco, who was sired by Iron's Cadmus, he by Beach's Cadmus, thoroughbred son of the great race-horse, American Eclipse. The dam of Smuggler was a pacing mare owned in turn by a cavalryman and a cattle-drover.
>
> Shortly after Smuggler was foaled, his owner, John Mason Morgan, moved to Johnson County, Kansas.
>
> "The young horse was strong," says an official report of the Kansas State board of agriculture, under date of December, 1899, "and as soon as he was able to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Look who writes those articles: H. G. Salsinger, on football, one of America's greatest sport writers. Knute Rockne, famous coach of Notre Dame. John Amid on the care of the teeth and eating for health. Herbert R. Sass, naturalist. Armstrong Perry, practical radio man. These are but examples.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

wear the harness he was compelled to do farm work, such as pulling the plow and the heavy wagon, and doing duty in holiday times as a saddle horse. As his ordinary gait was a single-footed rack, he was quite a favorite under the saddle, and it was under the saddle that he first gave any indications of possessing high qualities of speed."

In 1872, when Smuggler was six years old, Morgan asked Marvin, who was training a stable of horses at Olathe, to train Smuggler as a pacer. Marvin refused, but did accept the horse for training as a trotter. He described the horse as "a good-looking bay horse, 15.3 hands high in front and sixteen hands behind, well made all over."

Marvin spent months breaking Smuggler from a pace into a trot. The first full mile Smuggler ever trotted he made in 4 minutes 20 seconds. When Marvin got him down to 2:20½ for the mile, Smuggler was sold to Capt. W. S. Tough of Leavenworth, Kansas, and shipped to New York in Marvin's care to be sold. There he was purchased by Col. Henry S. Russell of Milton, Massachusetts, for $30,000, not yet ever having been in a matched race.

Smuggler's first race was in Buffalo, August 5, 1874. The race was won by Thomas Jefferson, altho Smuggler won the first two heats, the time of the second, 2:20½, breaking the stallion record and the fastest heat ever trotted by a horse in his maiden race.

In 1874, Smuggler became a national figure when he won the $10,000 stallion championship race at Mystic Park, Boston. As we read on:

Six of the outstanding trotters of the day came to the wire in that race, Mambrino Gift, who had trotted a mile a few weeks earlier in 2:20, setting a new stallion record; Phil Sheridan and his son, Commonwealth, Smuggler, Henry W. Genet and Vermont Abdallah. Mambrino Gift was the favorite at 10 to 3 over Smuggler.

Smuggler won in straight heats, 2:23, 2:23 and 2:20, the last mark equaling the stallion record. His victory made him the champion trotting stallion of the world.

Two years later Smuggler engaged in his second important race, a special trot for a $2,000 purse against Judge Fullerton. Bud Doble was up behind Judge Fullerton. It was a "grand race," as the old-timers say, but was Smuggler's all the way with the exception of the second heat, a dead heat. The time was 2:17½, 2:18, 2:17 and 2:20.

"This race," wrote Mr. Marvin, "again brought Smuggler prominently before the world as a candidate for championship honors. At the very first attempt he had not only defeated one of the most formidable campaigners of his day, driven by the foremost reinsman of our time, but he had clipt three seconds off the stallion record, and between him and the proud title of King of the Turf there stood only one stumbling-block—Goldsmith Maid, 2:14. And what an opponent he had to beat in her! She was a mare of 'blood and iron' at her best, and her record as a campaigner stands to-day unequaled."

Smuggler met Goldsmith Maid in Cleveland, July 27, 1876, in one of the memorable events of the turf, an epic of the harness-horse preserved in history and story. Goldsmith Maid, altho eighteen

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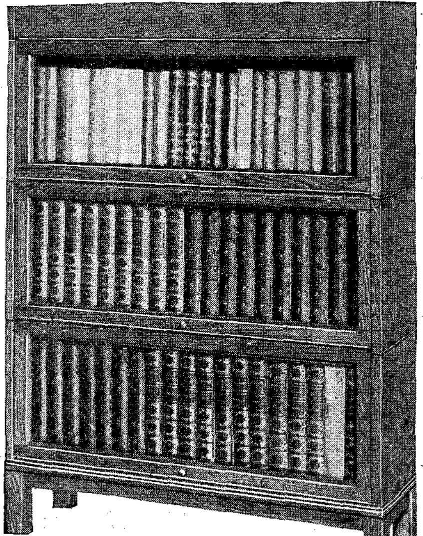

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years old at the time, according to current tales, was clearly the favorite. Smuggler was looked upon in the field of six starters as the only entrant having any possible chance against the popular idol.

Here was the field which started: Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, driven by Bud Doble; Lucille Golddust, 2:19½, Charley Green up; Judge Fullerton, 2:18, Dan Mace up; Bodine, 2:19¼, Peter Johnson up; Smuggler, 2:17, C. Marvin up.

With the exception of Lucille, this field comprised the cream of the trotting turf of the day. Goldsmith Maid won the first heat in 2:15½, the fastest heat ever trotted in a race up to that time, but Smuggler was beaten by only a neck, and that after throwing a shoe at the head of the stretch. The Maid finished tired, Doble using the whip persistently.

In the second heat Smuggler broke badly and Marvin held him up, dropping just inside the flag, the Maid winning in 2:17¼. With two heats to her credit the Maid appeared a winner. But Marvin, driving desperately, lapped her as they swung into the stretch in the third heat and won the heat by a head in 2:16¼.

Narrating in later years the story of that great contest, Marvin wrote:

"But the victory, seemingly within our grasp, was very nearly snatched away in the fourth heat. Smuggler, tho at the pole, was sent away rather behind and Doble took the pole with Goldsmith Maid running. Green and Lucille Golddust lapped on the outside of Smuggler, and Fullerton was close up also. We were thus soon in an 'air-tight pocket.' Going at a 2:16 gait a man has not a great deal of time to make plans, but I trailed along, not supposing that Green would endeavor to hold me in pocket, with the mare having two heats, and thus give her the race. Besides, I expected Doble to go too fast for Lucille in the last quarter and thus make an opening.

"But it soon became clear they had me there and meant to keep me there. When well up the stretch I saw a desperate chance and took it. That was to drop behind Lucille, pull out and go around the pair, and trust to one supreme burst of speed to make up the lost ground and beat the Maid to the wire. Green did not observe the movement until I had Smuggler straightened on the outside, and as he saw Smuggler's white face at his shoulder and coming like a whirlwind, he shouted: 'Look out, Bud, he's out!' In the emergency Doble became 'rattled,' suddenly went to the whip and drove the Maid off her feet. True and straight, with a burst of speed that no horse that ever trod the turf could excel, Smuggler rushed on to victory, winning the heat by a neck, and with that heat vanished the Maid's last hope."

The heat made it clear to Marvin a combination had been formed to beat Smuggler. In the final heat, another tactic was attempted; Mace rushed Fullerton out to set a killing pace, the Maid trailing to reserve her strength for the fight in the stretch. The plan failed; Smuggler had Fullerton beaten at the half-mile, and the Maid was unable to give serious challenge in the stretch, Smuggler winning the heat and race in 2:17¼.

Race-track followers of the early days conceded that race to have been the hardest fought struggle engaged in up to that day, we are told, and the heats the fastest five consecutive miles on record. A stirring

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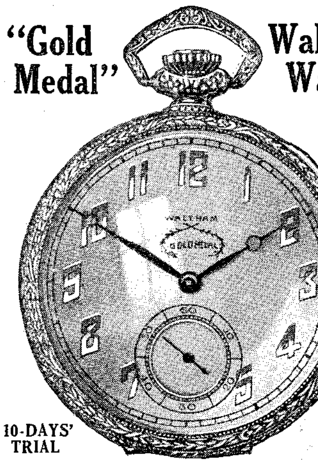

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

description of the famous race was penned by S. T. Harris in *Wallace's Monthly*. Writing of the fourth heat, where Marvin daringly pulled out of the pocket Harris said:

> "There they had Smuggler securely in a double pocket. Doble drove the Maid just fast enough to enable his helpers to keep up the pace and hold Smuggler in his disadvantageous position. All around the course till they swung into the home stretch was he thus kept safely a prisoner. They were coming home better than a 2:20 gait. Suddenly Marvin pulled Smuggler back. The leaders, not dreaming of this piece of strategy, rushed on together in a close group. After they had passed, Marvin deliberately pulled Smuggler to the extreme outside and attempted to win the heat. His success seemed to be impossible. With almost any other horse, trotting at such a rate of speed, such a maneuver would have soured his temper or discouraged his resolution or staggered his gait so that he would have indulged in a heart-broken, maddened, fatal break. But not so the nicely poised, grandly determined Smuggler. Instantly he resumed his wonderful stride. On he came to his adversaries, rapidly passing the astonished Lucille and the struggling Fullerton till he overtook the fleet-footed Maid and, rapidly outfooting her, beat her to the wire in 2 minutes 19¾ seconds."

SUGAR AND ATHLETICS

THE discovery made at Harvard, that exhaustion causes a decrease of sugar in the blood, is discounted by *The Lancet* (London), which reminds its American colleagues that sugar has always been regarded as a corrective of fatigue. At any rate it seems to be so in England. This use of sugar is not so familiar on our side of the Atlantic. Anyway, asks *The Lancet*, what of it? It notes, somewhat superciliously, that the most entertaining function of modern scientific discovery in applied physiology, domestic science, and the like is to find out why we do what we do. We know now—more or less—why we should eat cabbage; we know why a man can not run a mile as fast as he can run 100 yards, and can not hope to do so; we have a rationale for loafing in the sun. We do not know why we use soap to clean ourselves with, nor how to wash woolen socks without shrinking them; science has addrest itself to these problems, but has failed to find a solution satisfying to the housewife. It goes on:

> No serious attention appears to have been given to the problems of why no one can eat rabbit daily and why a white silk shirt must not be dried in the open like a cotton one for fear it will go yellow. Still, much has been and more will be discovered, and we may expect in time a due recognition by the public who are curious about dietetics of the renaissance of healthiness which emerged from the discovery by the Dutch of cabbages which would stand the

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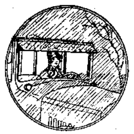

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winter. There has been going on the annual lamentation at the lack of interest shown by the general public in the proceedings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The truth no doubt is in the first place that the public takes a great deal more interest in the Association than the Association thinks, while in the second place real scientific discoveries leave the public moderately unmoved, because they do not concern their familiar activities. It is very good to know about the shape and balance of the earth, or why the ameba is of a more useful size than the rhinoceros, and it is wonderful that mere man should be able to find out such things, but these discoveries do not make much obvious difference to life, and most people would prefer a solution of the sock problem.

A naive contribution to the explanation of our habits is recorded by Dr. S. A. Levine and his colleagues at Harvard. They found last year that some of the runners in a Marathon (or marathon—they print the word indifferently, and it is a nice point) who were particularly exhausted showed an abnormally low blood-sugar and symptoms comparable to those of an overdose of insulin. On further analysis it appeared that exercise such as running first somewhat increases the blood-sugar, but the percentage afterward drops back to normal, at which it remains until, in some individuals, a further fall appears about the time when they get profoundly tired. On a repetition of the race this year these observers confirmed their findings, and got some of the runners to demonstrate that eating candies was very reviving when exhaustion began to appear.

It is interesting to know that physical exhaustion is associated with a low percentage of sugar in the blood, and we are led to wonder whether the same is true of the tired, sleepy state which supervenes when a maximum discharge of adrenalin enables the subject to have a really violent emotion.

But the most curious thing is that neither the authors nor the subjects at Harvard seem to have been aware that the consumption of sugar in one form or another is very widely known as preventive and curative of fatigue. Those who believe that white lump sugar really is sugar and not some artifice of a deceitful manufacturer will take it in that convenient form; others pin their faith on a bull's-eye about the sixteenth hole; a long-distance cyclist will start out with a long stick of barley-sugar in his mouth, and gradually incorporate it; sugar-cakes are a sine qua non at an athletic tea-party.

We almost suspect that the Harvard Marathonians have been taking advice about their diet from physiologists—a very dangerous thing to do—instead of rom their mothers. However well science may explain diet it is apt to choose it badly, because it neglects the accumulated sum of human prejudices in the field which nterests mankind more than anything else.

A Local Mussolini.—

NOTICE

Angelo Iannuzzi, the chairman of the talian politicians of Sharpsburg, and who s one of the big guns of the Democratic party. All other new politicians who made alse propagandas against Walter P. Berner o Angelo Iannuzzi was worrying about the propagandas and the election. The election turned in favor of Angelo Iannuzzi, o now he is smiling and laughing at his rivals and once more he is victor. Angelo annuzzi.—*Sharpsburg (Pa.) Herald.*

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

FLORIDA BOOM'S EFFECT ON SHIPPING

THE FLORIDA REAL-ESTATE BOOM, we read in such an authority as *The Nautical Gazette*, "has given a decided fillip to coastwise shipping, and it may yet be that Florida will become one of our important maritime States." "The inability of railroads to cope with the tremendous traffic into that State has attracted attention to ocean transportation," so that the editor of this New York shipping journal has "been unable to keep track of the new steamship services to Florida and the vessels which have been chartered for the Florida trade." He continues:

> Almost every day sees an announcement of a new service to Florida, and there are now additional steamers on the run between Gulf and Florida ports, a service by the Munson Line, an increased Merchants' and Miners' coastwise fleet, new services from Baltimore and Philadelphia to Florida, and the transfer of the *H. F. Alexander* from the Pacific to this trade.
>
> Any manner of vessel will suit for the traffic so long as she can make the passage in a reasonable time. An offer has even been made to charter a popular transatlantic liner to be anchored off Miami to be used as a hotel, but this the owners have refused. Certain New York interests have arranged to purchase several car floats upon which will be erected a superstructure divided into rooms and apartments and which will then be towed to Florida to provide houseboat homes to relieve the shortage of housing accommodations. The great demand is for building materials, and ships are being chartered for this trade as fast as they can be secured.
>
> The enterprise of some of these ports is indicated in the case of Hollywood. With a vast building program planned, the promoters of the city were suddenly confronted with an embargo placed by railroad companies on building materials, because all the available hauling space was required for food and perishables. In order that work on the buildings might not be delayed the promoters went out into the open market and purchased ships.
>
> A freighter lying at Ostend, loaded with 18,000 barrels of cement, became the nucleus of the fleet, and another Belgian vessel was added, these to make a regular fifteen-day run between Miami and Ostend. Ocean-shipping facilities at Hollywood have been further increased by the purchase of a sea-going tug, five lumber schooners from the Lawrence Shipping Company of Rockport, Maine, as well as a steam freighter, the *Itororo*, to handle shipments of plumbing, inside trim, etc., from New York, and four barges to carry lumber from Gulf ports. The lumber schooners are the *Tolina*, the *Esther K.*, *Jere G. Shaw*, *Azua*, the *R. R. Goveen*. Each schooner has a capacity of 750,000 feet of lumber. The four barges combined will carry two and one-half million feet of lumber. Dock facilities for this increased traffic have already been secured at the Southern port. Because of the success of this new route, orders have been placed for the transportation of furniture for the new hotels and of food for the use of this resort during the peak tourist season now approaching. Thus, this four-year-old city has acquired the proportions of a full-grown port.

The development of new competition in coastal shipping is also the subject of a long dispatch from Richmond to *The Wall Street Journal*. The Clyde Line has, of course, been for some years the main dependence for access to Florida by sea, but recently the Admiral Line, which has heretofore operated exclusively along the Pacific coast, "has thrown down the gauntlet to the Clyde Line by placing in the express service between New York and Miami its flagship the *H. F. Alexander*." Moreover, continues the writer,

> In the first week of December, the American Line, subsidiary of the International Mercantile Marine Corporation, whose White Star, Red Star, and Atlantic Transport lines operate in the transatlantic lanes, while its Panama-Pacific subsidiary runs vessels between Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, will put the *Kroonland* on the Miami run with a weekly schedule. P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Corporation, states that his company may later build ships for this route.
>
> In Virginia shipping circles this statement is thought to mean that "should the *Kroonland* show good profits from the winter business to and from Florida, the line will build tonnage especially constructed for entrance into the port of Miami, now accessible only to the modern Clyde liners which draw comparatively little water and need not transfer passengers and cargo to lighters."
>
> The development of the Florida business has, we are told, brought the Atlantic Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines, which owns the Clyde Line, back to prosperity after years of penury. The line's operations in 1922 and 1923 showed large deficits. There was a fair surplus in 1924, and the first eight months of this year have already shown a net income greater than that for the whole year 1924. The possible competition of the International Mercantile Marine is regarded in shipping circles as a serious matter. But, to quote the article in *The Wall Street Journal:*

> Local shippers, and shippers throughout the South generally, having seen the advent of competition, feel certain the Clyde Line, the first in the field, will not accept competition passively, and look for steps in the near future by the line and its parent company to cope with competition and consolidate its position, not only in the Florida business, but in West Indian business generally, which International Mercantile Marine Corporation, through its Panama-Pacific Line, might invade with new tonnage. This line has already ordered one 22,000-ton liner for the route, and contemplates placing contracts for two additional vessels soon.
>
> What form these steps will take is problematical, but the best opinion leans toward the belief that a consolidation of coastal services in such manner as to give the Agwi, or Stone interests, an unbroken service from the Canadian border to Florida and the West Indies would be logical.

ARGUMENT FOR HOLDING LIBERTY BONDS

WHILE, of course, many investors of moderate means still own the Liberty Bonds they bought during the war, it is believed that most small investors have disposed of them either because they needed the money or because they wanted to invest in something paying better. Wherefore, "Liberty Bonds and Treasury issues are now looked upon primarily as investments for banks or financial institutions." Mr. George T. Hughes is inclined to wonder whether this is really the correct view, and whether, after all, it wouldn't be wiser for the small investor to keep the government bonds he already has, and even to buy more of them. Of course, nothing can compare with government bonds on the score of safety. But, continues Mr. Hughes in one of his Consolidated Press financial articles:

> It is the yield to which most people look when debating whether or not they shall sell their Libertys. This yield now for all issues is under 4 per cent., and so less than the savings-banks give. It is also argued that when money becomes dearer bonds will sell lower, as, indeed, is the rule. Savings-bank deposits may have a slight advantage over the Liberty Bond in point of return, but the bond, unlike the money in the bank, can always be realized upon without loss of interest.
>
> As far as the future of the market for Liberty Bonds is concerned there is good reason to doubt their sensitiveness to changes in the money rate.
>
> For one thing, through operation of purchases by the Treasury for account of the sinking-fund, the amount of outstanding Treasury and Liberty loans is steadily being reduced, and they are in such great demand because of their absolute security and instant marketability that many experts believe the long term trend of government bonds will be upward at least until they sell on a 3½ per cent. basis. The argument for holding is better than that for selling even on the basis of price and yield, disregarding security.

"LET THE BUYER DO THE WORK"

SALES are being built up in this country nowadays by the policy on the part of sellers of letting the buyers do the work for them, we are told. According to J. C. Royle of the Consolidated Press, "fuller advantage of the innate honesty and the laziness of the American buying public is being taken now by merchandisers than ever before." As he explains:

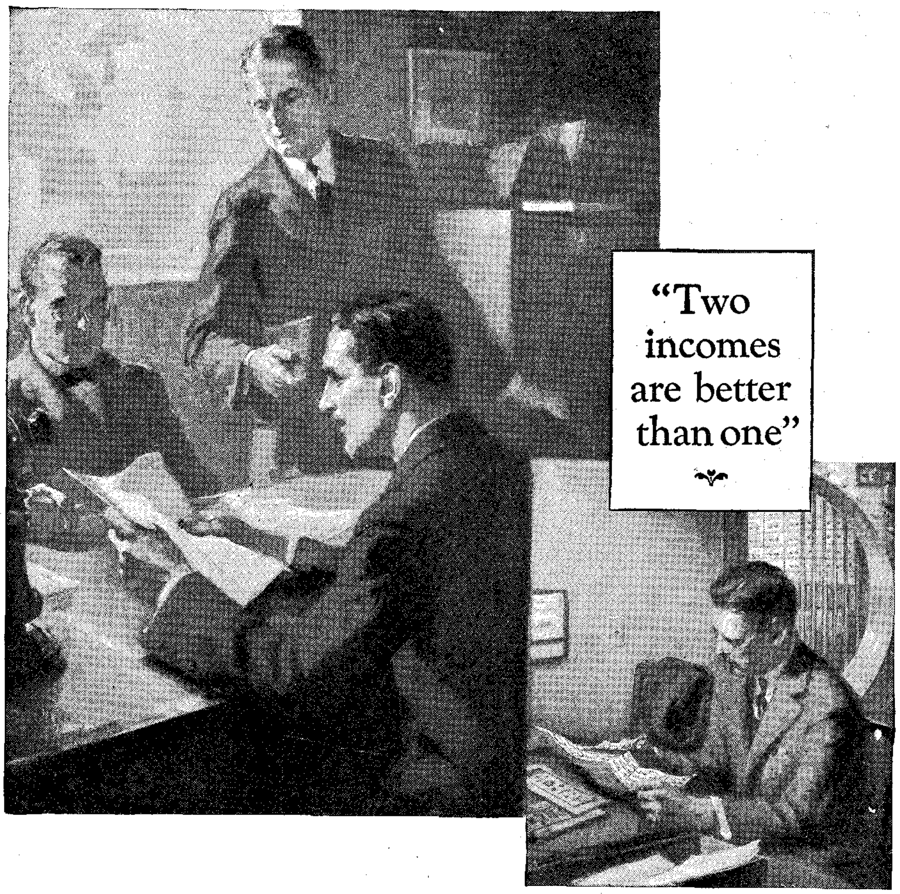
> Scores of manufacturers are making a practise of sending goods unsolicited on "approval," or what amounts to consignment, to individual retail buyers with no more assurance of getting back their goods or the money than the fact that Americans are instinctively honest and lazy.
>
> One Buffalo neckwear manufacturer, for example, has flooded the metropolitan district with consignments of four neckties which he sends to a wide list, accompanied by a letter asking the consignee if he likes and wants the ties to send him a check for $1.50 plus postage. If he does not want to buy the ties, he is requested to send them back. In many instances consignees have sent a check as less trouble than repacking the merchandise and dispatching it by parcel post. This does not reflect on the quality of the goods. It simply indicates the desire of American buyers to take "the easiest way out."
>
> Buyers have discovered that in the present state of street and transportation congestion, it is easier to write or telephone than to shop personally. The mail-order houses have made such inroads into the business of retailers in all sections that the latter are adopting the methods of the mail salesmen.
>
> Grocers who formerly laid stress on the cash-and-carry plan of personal buying, now are urging customers to telephone for their dry-goods and groceries. This has necessitated a radical change in methods, but the merchants declare they have found it distinctly worth while.

FEWER PAUPERS

THE poor we have always with us, but at the present rate we will not always be able to say the same of the pauper. Federal statistics for the years 1914-1923, summarized in the New York *Times*, "disclose that while in 1914 there were 91.5 almshouse inmates for each 100,000 of population, there were only 71.5 for each 100,000 at the beginning of 1924." The following table shows the marked progress made in certain States containing large centers of population:

	Per 100,000 Population	
State	*1910*	*1923*
California	195.4	138.5
Massachusetts	194.7	141.5
New York	132	81.6
Ohio	169.5	114.2
Pennsylvania	125.3	89.6

Widows' pensions, improved sanitation and medical care, as well as long periods of general prosperity and the increasing tendency to acquire additional life insurance are said to have been factors in bringing about reduction in pauperism. Insurance has been a very large factor, according to Edward S. Andrews of the Prudential



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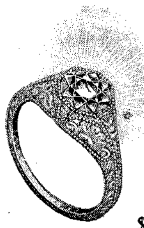
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

Life Insurance Company, who is quoted as saying:

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INTEREST RATES ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

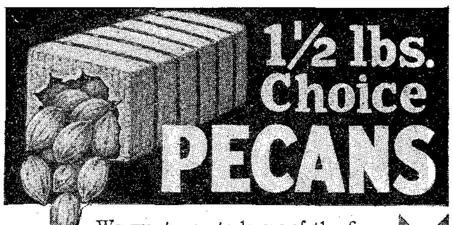
An Ohio bank, a while ago, inaugurated a new kind of savings account, bearing a higher rate (5 per cent.) in order to meet the competition of building and loan associations. This fact leads *The American Banker* to observe that in the East, at any rate, bankers have for some time been thinking that the rate on savings deposits, generally 4 per cent., should be lowered rather than that new kinds of deposits should be inaugurated bearing higher interest rates. In the East, it is pointed out, the rate on savings is mostly determined by the mutual savings banks which do so much business in New York State and New England. Quoting further from *The American Banker:*

> The prices of investment bonds have risen so materially in the past three years that many bankers feel that at present 3½ per cent. would be an ample rate on saving deposits, and last summer several banks in the West did reduce interest rates to depositors, and in the East there was considerable talk among commercial bankers that 4 per cent. was too high and the rate should be reduced to 3½ per cent. However, the rate of 4 per cent. was satisfactory to the mutual banks, and the commercial banks were not anxious to make any move without a reduction by the mutual banks.
>
> With the 4 per cent. rate it is impossible for banks to invest savings funds in Liberty bonds at present prices, and obtain anything much toward overhead and profit. However, mortgages offer a 6 per cent. investment, and the income from mortgages has helped greatly to permit the continuance of the 4 per cent. rate. Saving deposits have been increasing at a rapid rate through the year, and most bankers are thinking more of the time when interest rates should be reduced rather than of schemes for paying higher rates.

A Chaser.—Chairman of Banquet—"How long will you talk, old man?"

Next Speaker—"Oh, five minutes."

Chairman—"You couldn't make it ten, could you? We want to clear the room for dancing!"—*The Humorist* (London).



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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

ovember 11.—The Jugo-Slavian Government has apologized to Italy for the recent anti-Italy demonstrations in Jugo-Slavia, announces Premier Mussolini of Italy.

ovember 12.—The British monitor submarine *M-1*, with a crew of sixty-eight aboard, is lost off the Devonshire coast.

ovember 13.—The body of Tut-ankh-Amen is unwrapt, and experts estimate that the Pharoah was fifteen years old when he died.

Dispatches from Syria report that Damascus is bombarded again by the French, at the end of an all-night battle in which rebel forces, led by Hassan-el-Kharrat, attacked the city.

Marshal Chang Tso-Lin orders all his troops to withdraw to Manchuria, says a dispatch from Tokyo, which adds that the withdrawal will probably avert civil war in China.

ovember 14.—Following the sinking of the submarine *M-1*, with a loss of sixty-eight lives, prominent people in England advocate a ban on the use of submarines.

he Allied Ambassadors' Council decides to begin evacuation of the Cologne bridgehead on December 1 and to end Allied control over the civil administration of the Rhineland at an early date.

ovember 16.—Druse forces attack Jedeideh, a village in Syria, and defeat the defending Christian inhabitants, with a combined loss of 200 men.

ovember 17.—While Beirut, Syria, is reported in peril of capture by the Druses, the French are said to be negotiating with Sultan Altrash Pasha, leader of the rebel Druses, for peace.

DOMESTIC

vember 12.—The Italian Debt Commission agrees to settle Italy's war-time obligation to this country by a payment of $2,407,000,000 in sixty-two years.

he Pennsylvania Railroad's train, known as the "Mercantile Express," running from St. Louis to New York, crashes into the rear of another passenger train near Plainsboro, New Jersey, and ten people are killed.

vember 13.—Representative John W. Langley of Kentucky, who was re-elected to Congress during his trial, and Milton Lipschutz of Philadelphia, will have to serve terms in the Atlanta penitentiary and pay each a fine of $10,000 on charges of conspiring to violate the Prohibition law, rules the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati.

vember 14.—Governor Sorlie of North Dakota appoints Gerald P. Nye United States Senator to succeed the late Edwin F. Ladd.

. S. Stephenson, former Grand Dragon of the Indiana Ku Klux Klan, is found guilty of second-degree murder, in connection with the death of Madge Oberholtzer of Indianapolis.

vember 17.—President Coolidge announces that the American position on the submarine question is the same as it was in 1921, when it favored restricting use of the submarine but not eliminating it.

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"$6.25 DOWN!—that was all I paid to have my Hoover delivered. Each day I put away a few cents. By the end of the month I had enough to meet the small payment. And now it's mine—all paid for!" No wonder her husband is proud of her. In fact, she's just a little proud of herself. And happy, too! For she has found in The Hoover her *complete home-cleaning* servant. It *beats* her rugs—and she's discovered they *need* beating. (You can prove this, too* . . .) It *sweeps* her rugs, electrically. It *suction-cleans*, and does all her "dusting." It saves a lot of her time and most of her labor. Her rugs wear longer, and how beautiful they are! You'd be proud, too, if you were in her place. When will you be? Your Authorized Hoover Dealer will deliver *your* Hoover for *$6.25 down*. And you, too, can buy it without touching your savings.

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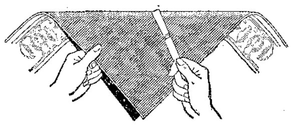
*TO PROVE RUGS NEED BEATING: Turn over a corner of a rug; with the handle of an ordinary table-knife, or something of equal weight, give the under or warp side 15 to 25 sharp *taps* and watch the dirt dance out from the nap depths onto a piece of paper. Feel the destructive character of this grit. This is the dirt your present cleaning methods have missed, *and that beating has dislodged*. Correct use of The Hoover causes this embedded dirt to be *vibrated* to the surface by the rapid, gentle *beating* of the Hoover brush, as powerful suction *lifts* the rug from the floor and draws all the beaten-out, swept-up dirt into the dust-tight bag



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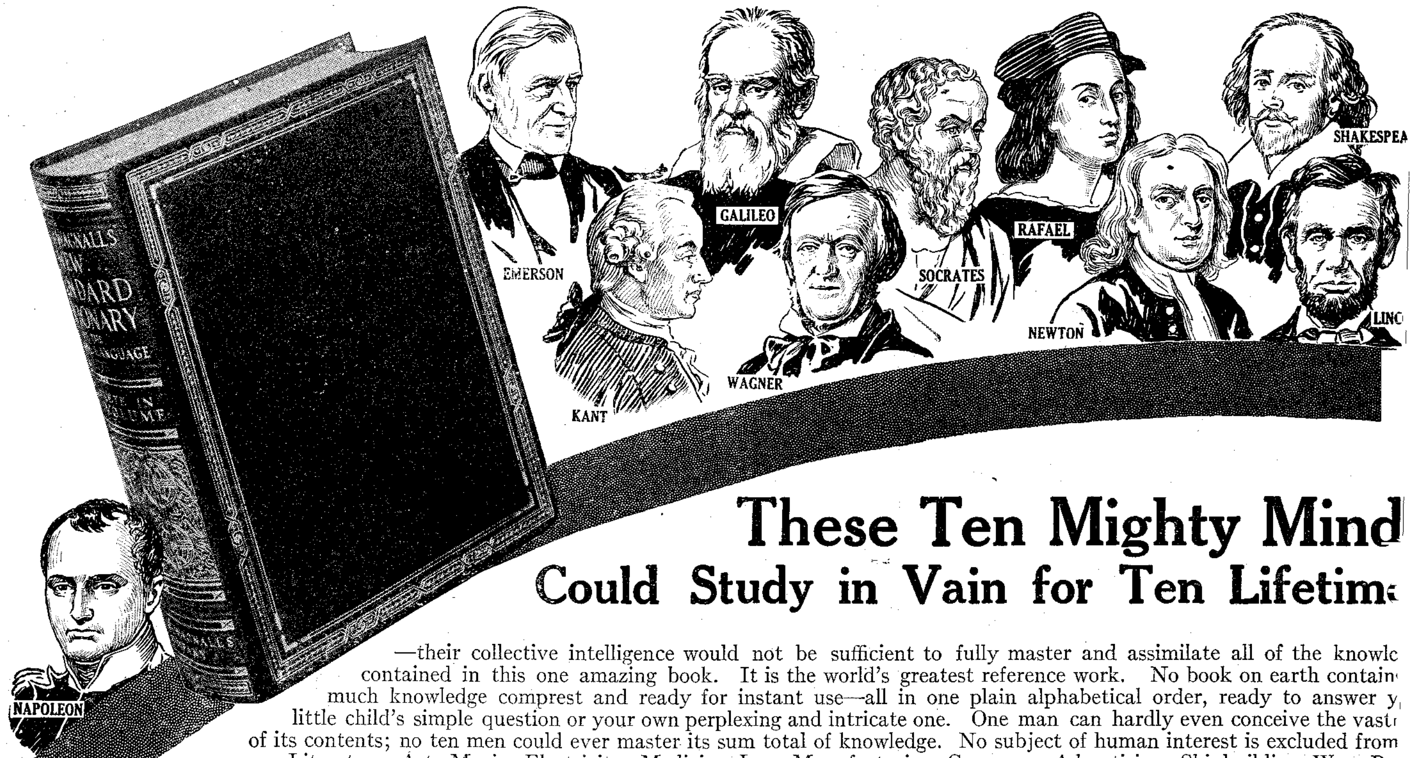

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Weather Permitting.—Personally we fa- or clean football, but we can't have it on ıuddy days.—*Dallas Morning News.*

Beat a Drum.—It's no fun to suffer in ılence unless you first make noise enough ɔ attract observers.—*Vancouver Sun.*

Why Not Sniffing Parties?—An odor as been added to natural gas at Little ₹ock, Arkansas, to make escaping gas electable.—*Texarkana Four States Press.*

Stage 'em Indoors.—

OLICE WILL BE ORDERED
TO STOP PUBLIC SHOOTINGS.

Headlines in the Albany (N. Y.) ‹nickerbocker Press.

Switched Around.—"So Bill was ar- ·sted last night for being drunk and driv- ıg without lights."

"Yes, Bill was lit up and the car wasn't." *Boston Transcript.*

Just for a Change.—

CHOOLS WILL
OBSERVE WEEK
OF EDUCATION

Headlines in the Santa Ana (Cal.) Daily egister.

Domestic Note.—TEACHER (seeking to ɔint out the wickedness of stealing)— Now, if I were to put my hand in some- ıe's pocket and take out the money in it, hat would I be?"

TOMMY—"Please, Miss, you'd be his ıfe."—*The Sydney (Australia) Bulletin.*

Social Surgery.—A number of Mrs. urham's lady friends surprized her at her ›me on Fourth Avenue last Friday eve- ng with a miscellaneous shower.

The guests were entertained with a mock ɔdding, after which Mr. and Mrs. Dur- ım opened the guests.—*Three Forks Iontana) Herald.*

Striving for the Touch.—The professor d asked time and again for the students put more personal touch in their themes, one of the papers which he received ended us:

"Well, professor, how are the wife and ddies; and, by the way, before I forget could you lend me five dollars?"— *ɔnn Punch Bowl.*

A Mild Offense.—When the storm had ɔwn over and the remnant of the court- ırtial counted its casualties, Maj.-Gen. ıarles P. Summerall, president of the urt; Maj.-Gen. Fred W. Sladen, and ig.-Gen. Albert J. Bowley had been ex- sed from further duty on the ground that ey had preached hospitality toward the fendant.—*From a report of the Mitchell urt-martial in a Washington paper.*

Hee-Haw!—A well-known political ıder in the Middle West completed a l course of study in veterinary surgery, t never practised. He branched out ːo politics. During a campaign his litical enemies referred to him with ngled sarcasm and scorn as "the Vet," d one day at a heated debate one of them ked, "Are you really a veterinary sur- on?" "Why do you ask?" queried the ick-witted politician. "Are you ill?"— *›erybody's Magazine.*

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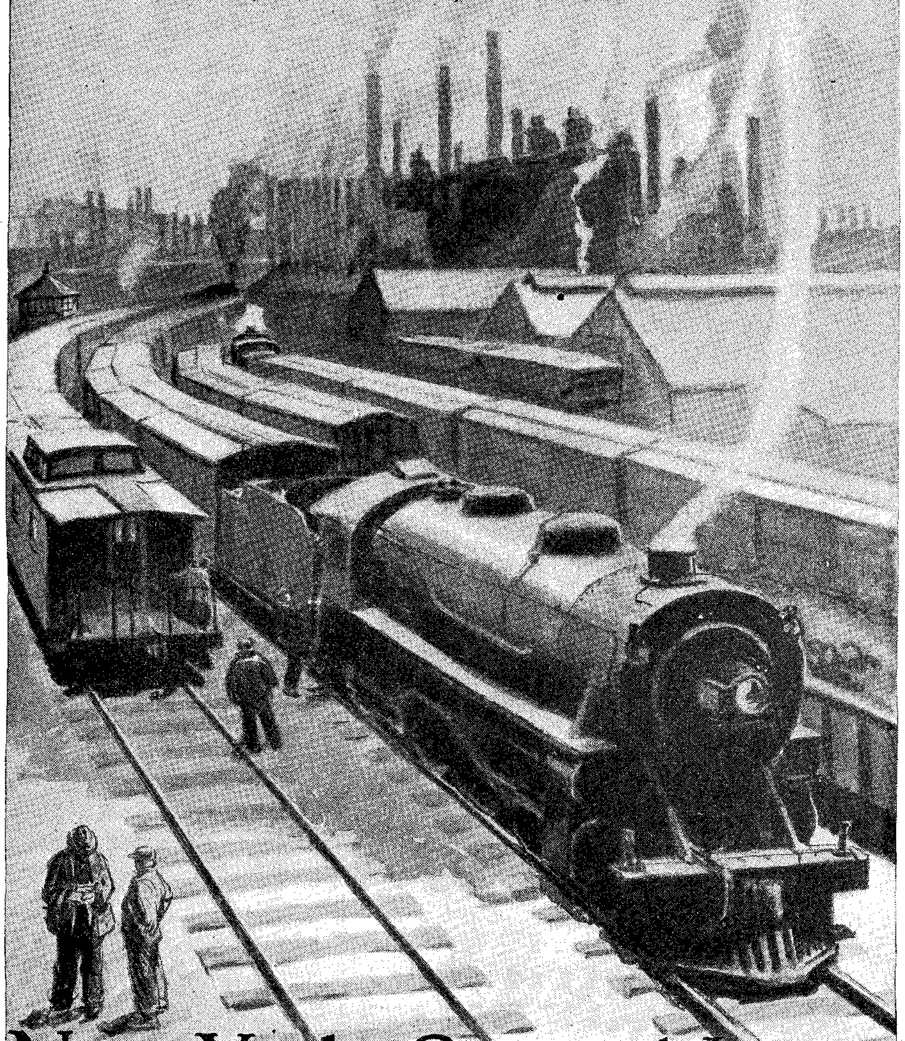

New York Central Lines

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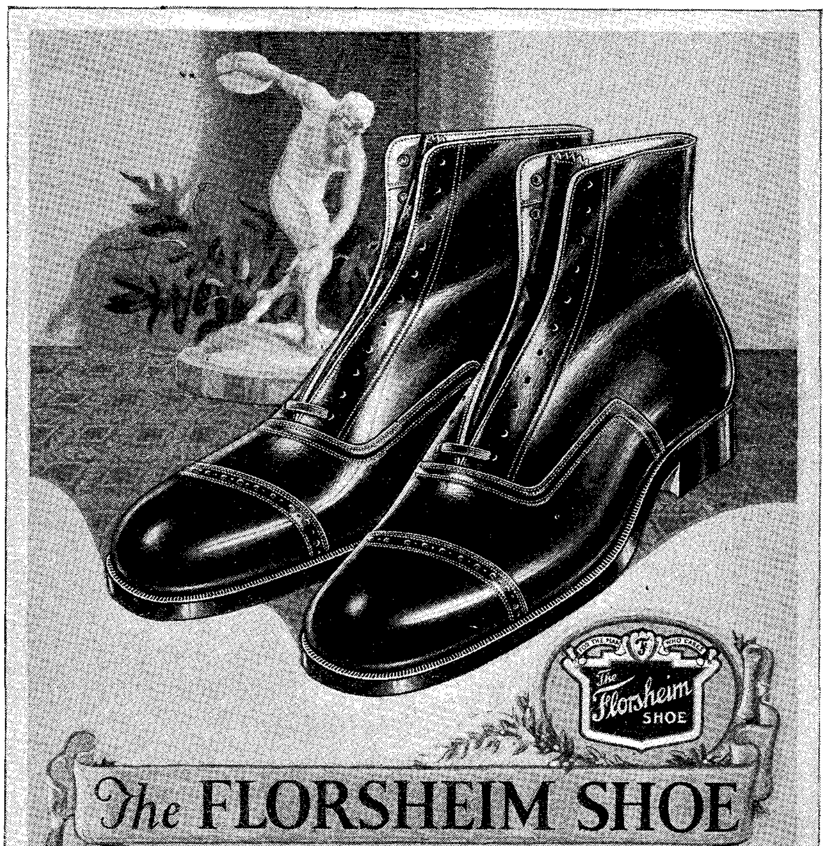
Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie—New York Central
and Subsidiary Lines



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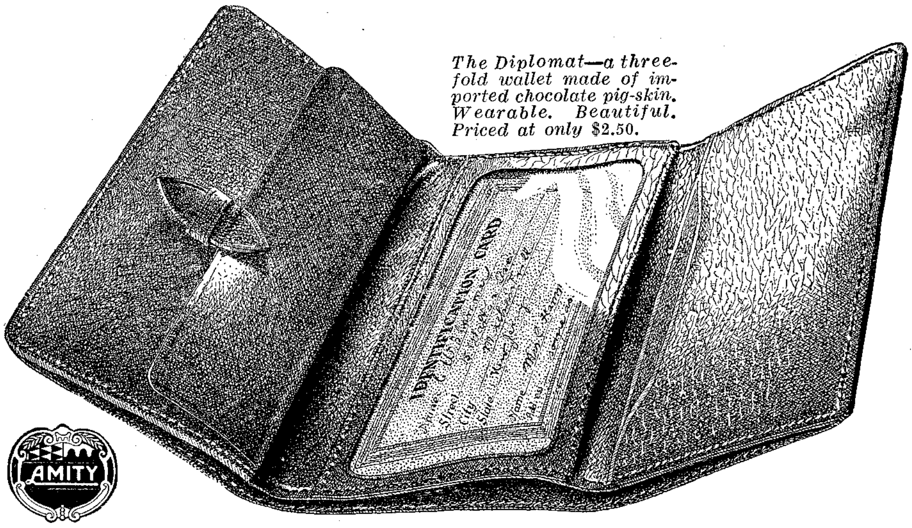

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if stamped AMITY *it's leather*

THE SPICE OF LIFE
Continued

Fashionable Bow-wows.—The police do isn't the only one that came from German to America. There's the hot dog.—*Va couver Sun.*

Fairy Vestments.—POCKETBOOK Lost in 5c and 10c store, containing week wages and laundry. Liberal rewar 512 Wabash av.—*Ad in an Atlantic C paper.*

A Successful Translation.—TOURI (paying his bill)—"Well, I'm square now

HOTEL KEEPER—"Yes, sir, and I ho you'll be round again very shortly." *Berlin Wegweiser.*

Met His Match.—FIRST FOOTPAD— held up a poet last night."

SECOND FOOTPAD—"Har! har! ha That's a joke."

"Joke! It cost me a dollar."—*Life.*

A Rambunctious Dam.—The plaintiffs the case claim that the dam at the d fendants' power-house on the Androscogg River backed into their cellars there damaging same.—*From a news item in New Hampshire paper.*

Plenty.—The wedding march was playe Mrs. J. Douglas Wallop and Mr. James Gretsinger, of Cape May, sang "O Prom Me" and just before the appearance of t bride "I Love Three."—*Princess An (Md.) Marylander and Herald.*

A Chivalrous Thought.—TEACHER "You'll have to remain with me for an ho after school closes."

BOBBY—"I don't care on my own a count. But ain't you afraid you'll g talked about?"—*Western Christian Advoca*

Balm for the Fallen.—"There's a m outside who wants something to eat."

"Give him some doughnuts and coff Jane."

"He seems to have seen better da mum."

"Poor fellow! Then let him have finger bowl, too, Jane."—*Boston Transcri*

Restful Motors.—About six o'clock the evening a Tyrrel taxi, turning out on t Hamilton Road to pass a rig turning rig into Mohawk Street, crashed head-on in the car of Jack Brillinger. Mr. and M J. Brillinger and Mrs. M. Smith w severely injured, and were removed to t hospital, both cars suffering severely, t engines having interlocked through t force of the smash. They were report this afternoon to be resting easily.—*Fr a news item in The Toronto Mail a Empire.*

An Editor's Woes.—Professor Phelps lates that when he was a boy he used to type on a religious journal which beca noted for its typographical errors and m placed paragraphs. One day, in the c umn "Ministers and Churches," th appeared in the proof "Lillian Russell w wear tights this winter." How it got th no one knew. The editor in disgust cros out the line and wrote "such is life!" the margin. When the paper appeared contained among the news of the cler the item about Miss Russell, followed the editorial comment "such is life!' *Boston Transcript.*